FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2572.—Vol. LIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

SUPPLEMENT. PRIOE ...... SIXPENOE.
BY POST, £1 4s. PER ANNUM

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 1, PINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.O. ESTABLISHED 1842.

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\*\* BUSINESS at CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER, LEAD-01D, SILVE and DIAMOND SHARES JAMES R. CROFTS, 1, PINCH LAND, LONDON.

RAILWAYS - SPECIAL BUSINESS. - Fortnightly Accounts d on receipt of the usual cover.

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\*\* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THESE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT. JAMES H. CROPTS, 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of all DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT or SOLD—SPECIAL BUSINESS:—Afrated Bread, Aylesbury Dairy, Bighton Aquarium, General Credit, Hudson's Bay, Native Guano, Suez Canal, Westminster Aquarium, and Hotel Shares.

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BALKIS SHARES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS at CLOSE MARKET PRIORS either for CASH or FORWARD DELIVERY one, two, or three months.

JAMES H. CROPTS, 1, FINOH LANE, LONDON.

TRANSVAAL GOLD AND SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND L PIELDS, SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Transval Shares, including BALKIS, MSKOP No. 1, GRASKOP No. 2, LISBON-BERLYN, TRANSVAAL, SPITZ-SOHWAB'S GULLY, KIMBERLEY NORTH BLOOK, and KIMBERLEY STRAL.

\*\* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

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Railways, Mines, and Miscellaneous Shares.

Taos. Ets and Co. have Special Business in the following Mine Shares;—

50 Alimada, 2s. 10d.

50 Balkis, 3s. 5d.

50 Colorado, 55.5.

50 Colorado, 55.5.

50 Eston, 45s.

50 Mysore Gold, 3s. 5d.

50 Mysore Gold, 3s. 5d.

50 Eston, 4s.

50 Colorado, 55.5.

50 Mysore Gold, 3s. 5d.

50 North Tollma, 20s.

50 Sundydroog, 10s. 5d.

50 Old Shepherds, 11s.

50 Old Shepherds, 11s.

Thus. Els and Co. have large orders both as buyers and sellers of Organos and Orda shares, and are in a position to do business on the best terms. They have also special business in Schwab's Gully and Colorado.

Our December Circuiar tooching upon Mines in the United States of Colombia, locating Colombian Hydraulic, Organos, Orita, Tolima, and North Tolima, Mines is the Transrasi, including Lisbon and Berlyn and Bakis, and upon Indian Gold lines, inaluding Chinrock, Mysore, Nundydroog, Oorgum, and Wynaad Pervennes, is now in the press; post free on application.

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50 Blakis, 3s. 3d.
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9s. 9d.
50 Corne South Australian
50 South Australian
50 Corner, 2s.
40 Devais Moyar, 6s.
10 Devon Friend, 2s. 5d
10 Devon Friend, 2s.
50 East Blue Hills.
50 East Wheal Rose, 7s
10 Ecton, £2½.
11 El Callao, £12½.
22 Old Shepherds, 1s.
50 Hoove Hill, 5s. 3d.
50 Hoove Hill, 5s. 3d.
50 Gogfnan, 2s.
50 Hoove Hill, 5s. 3d.
50 Hoove Hill, 5s. 3d.
50 Hoove Fill, 5s. 3d.
50 Hoove Foreward Price Allower Supplies Harres Will Besold Fore Foreward Delivery (Once, Two) Care Of Supplies (Two) Court, 27s. 90 Delivery (Once, Two) Care, Supplies (Two) Care, Tolly pd., 22s

MANY OF FIRE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE SOLD
FOOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONCE, TWO) Care

100 Almada, 3s.
50 Hoove Mills, 5s.
50 Hoove Hills, 5s. 3d.
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PER CENT.

MANY OF THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TEN OR TWENTY PER CENT.

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Prince of Wales, 6s. 6
80 Richmond, 24 1s. 3d.
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25 United Mexican, 23 25 Victoria Gold, 11s.
60 West Callao, 3s. 9d.

75 Chile Gene, 1s. 3d.
100 Chontales, 3s. 3d.
50 Colombian, 9s. 6d.
25 Colorado, 50s.
170 Denver, 2s.
50 Devon Friendship,2s 3
100 Don Pedro, 7s.

30 East Blue Hills, 7s.

30 East Blue Hills, 7s.

50 East Rose, 6s. 9d.

100 Ecton, 42s. 6d.

90 Glenrock, 3s. 3d.

300 Gold Coast, 4s.

40 Great Holway, 256.

60 Home Mines, 18s.

100 Ind. Consolidated, 2s 9

63 Kapangs, 1s.

50 La Plata, 5s. 9d.

80 Lisbon-Berlyn, 9s.

49 Montana, 16s. 6d.

50 Mysore Gold, 33s.

75 New Callao, 4s.

WANTED for CASH:— The following SHARES WANTED for CASH :-45 Mysore Gold. 50 New Potosi. 150 Port Phillip.

60 Organos. 300 Victoria Gold. ESTABLISHED 1851.

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SELLERS are requested to communicate with the above.

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Can SELL the following SHARES;—
100 Almada, 28, 3d.
100 Glenrock, 3s, 6d.
30 Brataberg, £1 5s.
30 Great Holway, 9s, 3d.
100 Cloimbias Hyd., 9s 6
100 Halkis, 3s, 6d.
100 Indian Con., 2s, 9d.
100 Cloimbias Hyd., 9s 6
100 Kapanga, 1s, 3d.
50 California Gold, 9s.
51 Eadmilis, 24, 17s, 6d.
50 Caliao Bis, 14s, 9d.
50 Caliao Bis, 14s, 9d.
51 Colorado, £2 8s, 9d.
50 Devor Gold, 2s.
20 Mysore Gold, £1 15s.
50 Devon Friend, 2s, 6d.
50 Devor Friend, 2s, 6d.
50 East Rose, 7s.
50 Devon Friend, 2s, 6d.
50 Eberhardt, 4s, 3d.
50 Frontino, 12s, 8d.
20 Grance Gold, 12s, 6d.
20 Grance Gold, 12s, 6d.
20 West Callao, 3s, 9d.
20 West Callao, 3s, 9d.
20 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
21 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
22 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
23 West Callao, 3s, 9d.
24 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
25 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
26 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
27 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
28 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
29 West Corbor, 2s, 6d.,
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BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

MR. WILLIAM H. BUMPUS, STOCK BROKER 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. [Established at this Address in 1867.]

BUSINESS transacted in ALL STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

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\*\* The present is a most favourable opportunity for investing in SOUND MINING SECURITIES, a judicious purchase of which at the low prices now ruling will, in all probability, result in large profits within the next few months. Mr. BUMPUS devotes SPECIAL ATTENTION to LEGITIMATE MINES, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others in the selection of Shares either for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION. Correspondence invited.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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M. B., J. G. R. A. N. T. M. A. C. L. E. A. N. J. SHAREBROKER AND IRONBROKER, STIRLING, N.B.,
Refers to his Share Market Report on page 1406 of to-day's Journal.

N B. R E Y N O L 37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT-STOCK, Princes-street, E.C. Mr. RETNOLDS refers to his past recommendations, and repeats same. He is a BUYER of 100 WEST KITTY and 500 TREVAUNANCE, or any part. Bellers please state lowest prices.

Mr. REYNOLDS is also prepared to give 40s, per share for any part of 500 POL-BERROS, and 13s, each for any part of 500 WEST POLBREENS. He is also a BUYER of NEW KITTY shares. WEST KITTY, TREVAUNANCE, AND NEW KITTY.

Mr. REYNOLDS directs attention to the verbatim reports in last week's Journal.

MESSRS. CLARE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 16, AUSTIN FRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, E.O. BANKERS-THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED). SPECIAL BUSINESS in all INDIAN GOLD and SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND SHARES.

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PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Our SPECIAL CIRCULAR for NOVEMBER, now ready, contains particulars of several selections, paying from 5 to 10 per cent., in the safest and best-paying class of Securities, viz.:—

TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

ABBOTT, PAGE, AND CO.,

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CORNISH MINING.—After careful inspection, SIX MINES, just now selling at a nominal price per share, are SELECTED for a PROPORTIONATE RISE in market value to those of my recommendation in January, quarters of a million sterling within the year.

Clients and friends please reply early to—

CHAS. BAWDEN, M.E., St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall,

### Meetings of Zublic Companies.

OSCAR GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin Friars, on Tuesday—Mr. J. H., MURCHISON, F.R.G.S., in the chair—for the purpose of affording the shareholders the opportunity of meeting Mr. J. Daw, jun., the manager of the company's mines, who is now in London, and hearing from him a statement as to the position and prospects of the company.

Mr. O. Harrison Smith (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

Mr. C. HARRISON SMITH (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, as you have been called here to-day to hear Capt. Daw, jun., I think it will be desirable that the less I say the better; and therefore I will not occupy your time. I need not describe to you—because Mr. Daw will do so more fully and correctly—the satisfactory position to which affairs at the mine have arrived. However, I may say, as far as I have heard from Capt. Daw with respect to what I may call the preliminary crushing, that it is very favourable. You will have the opportunity of questioning Capt. Daw, and learning from him anything you may wish to be informed upon. I think at all events we may congratulate ourselves, and we may, I think, pay a most deserved compliment to Capt. Daw for the very able and energetic manner in which he has brought this property to the excellent position which it already occupies. At all events, we are now able to ascertain in a much more correct manner the value of our property. It was only in April inst that we commenced perstions of any kind at the mine. We have had the machinery made and sent out, and we have had it erected, and we are now able to show definite results; and I think it is only a person of very unusual capabilities who would be able to accomplish such heavy and important works in as short a time. With these few remarks I shall give you the opportunity of learning from Capt. Daw himself everything which you may wist to know with respect to the property.

Mr. J. Daw, jun.: Gentlemen, the first thing I will do is to explain to you

seint out, and we have had it erected, and we have not some the sub-to accomplish such heavy and important works in so short a time. With these few remarks I shall give you the opportunity of learning from Capt. Daw himself everything which you may what to know with respect to the Mr. J. Daw, jun: Sentlemen, the first thing I will do is to explain to you the position of the property, and to show you where it is altusted. It is stuated on the West Coast of Norway, on an island named Bommel, and the property is in about the centre of the island. It is open to the North Sea and the Atlantic, and we have no protection whatever from the winds which swep all over the piece; and, therefore, you will understand it is sometimes pretty rough there, to pay a certain normal rent for damages. Here cannot be supported by the piece; and, therefore, you will understand it is sometimes pretty rough there has been also also there, as well as the dressing machinery, the crashing mills, the amalgamators, the stamps, and so one. Here are out offices and agents' houses, carpenters' shops, blacksmiths' shops, and so forth. We have also had to build three reservoirs, for supplying the machinery to the works. All this was bissisted out of rock. We have no beach after the supply of the supplying the machinery to the works. All this was bissisted out of rock. We have no beach of the supplying the machinery to the works. All this was bissisted out of rock. We have no beach of the supplying the machinery to the works. All this was bissisted out of rock. We have no beach of the supplying the machinery there is always some seaspe of gold, which we cannot take into account. But from this crushing we have taken from the mortan-bases and the upper copper-plates this lump of gold which is on the table. This piece of gold weight about 30 as. You will also find here some very rich specimens, which is do the substitution of the su

many years.

A SHAREHOLDER, referring to the gold already returned, asked whether a considerable percentage would not be retained by the plakes?——Mr. Daw said that
was so, and, no doubt, about 25 per cent. of gold had been retained in that way,
but the plates were now in good working condition, and were fully amaigamated
all care.

but the plates were now in good working commission, and were the small over.

A SHARRHOLDER asked whether the severe winter months would stop the working?—The OURINEMAR said that frost and snow would not stop the working in any way; they could work in winter as well as summer.

Mr. Daw: Everything is covered over. Well, gentlemen, I think we can congratulate ourselves upon the results. We lay the fants before you, and without any wish on our part to polish the statement in any way. We give you the facts, and we ask you to judge from what we have done.

Mr. HODENINGE: You think 75 ors, would be a fair out-turn for 130 tons?—

r. Daw: Yes; I put it at about 15 or, per ton. I have put the gold on the table to show you, so that you may be able to judge for yourselves as to the results.

table to show you, so that you may be able to judge for yourselves as to the results.

A SHAREHOLDER: What can you crush with 40 stamps?——Mr. Daw: About 1000 tons a month. Our stamps are not doing exact duty at the present time, but we shall remedy this before long.

Mr. ExrLy said he supposed that now the plates had been at work some time they would get the full benefit of all the stuff passed through?——Mr. Daw: At the next cleaning np we shall have the full benefit of the stuff passed through. My intention was not to clean up till we had passed through 300 tons. As soon as I get back to Norway we shall clean up.

Capt. Daw, in reply to a question, said the mineral rights were vested in the Crown, and the landowner had no right to the mineral rights were vested in the Crown, such the ground, had to pay the landowner for damage done to the property, but reeing that the property was bare rock, with no trees, the damage done to the surface sould not be large.

A SHAREHOLDER: Can we be turned out?——The CHAIRMAN: Never; we get our mineral rights from the Crown.

Mr. Daw: The damage we pay the landowners may be looked upon as rents! A great number of the claims have been taken by other people, but

Mr. Hodorinson seconded the motion, which was carried.
Mr. Daw acknowledged the compliment, and said he had been careful to anderstate rather than overstate the capabilities of the mine.

The meeting then broke up.

Mr. DAW acknowledged the motion, which was carried.

Mr. DAW acknowledged the compliment, and said he had been careful to the mine. The amending the brokes by the secondary of the mine. The annual general meeting of strasholders was held at the offices of the company, Dashwood House, on Nov. 28,

Mr. J. DENNIFORO PLETCIERS in the chair.

Mr. R. S. ARCHBOLD (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors was taken as read.

The ORAINMAN said there was one subject on which he should be very brief, and that was the price of copper. He might say that it was entirely owing to the price of copper, the might say that it was entirely owing to the price of copper, the might say that it was entirely owing to the price of copper, the might say that it was entirely owing to the price of copper, and by gentlemen connected with this company and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, it was not to be a secondary of the company and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, attention, and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, attention, and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, attention, and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, attention, and the board, that the consumption was vasity increasing, attention, and the board, and the price of copper than the price of coppe

odings.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried unanimousty.

A dividend of 1s. 6d, per share was declared, payable on Dec. 22, making with the interim dividends 4s. 6d, per share for the year.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday,
Capt. McTaggart in the chair.
Mr. W. G. WILLIAMS (the secretary) read the notice convening the

the met dening my we shall have the full benefit of the stury passed through 50 loss. As soon as I get back to Norway we shall clean up.

Gupt. Daw, it resply to a question, said the mineral rights were vested in the Crown, and the landowner had no right to the minerals, but the company, in the state of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown, and the landowner had no right to the minerals, but the company in the state of the mineral rights were vested in the company in the state of the mineral rights were vested in the company in the state of the claims have reck, while no trees, the damage does to the proper of the state of the

taken up they would have been able to have continued, and he ventured to my would have been in a far better position than the Mysore Company were to-day. Speaking for himself, he was quite prepared to take up his proportion of the second se

would have been in a far better position than the mysore country were normy. Speaking for himself, he was quite prepared to take up his proportion of the new issue of the country of the

A vote of thanks then brought the meeting to a close.

WENTWORTH GOLD MINING AND INDIAN ESTATES COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday,

Mr. H. W. MAYNARD presiding.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The directors' report states that the paid-up capital now stands at 104,000%, and the revenue account shows a profit balance of 2722%, 14a, 84, 10b, 200%, and the revenue account as derived from coffee will not again appear, at 18th form for which the plantations were let has expired. The cinchona crop of 138 so let this country realised encouraging prices—the astural bark fetched from 1a, 4th 50 las, 8d, per pound, and the renewed from 2a, 4d, to 2a, 10d, per pound, the toles, 8d, per pound, and the renewed from 2a, 4d, to 2a, 10d, per pound, the contraverse of the whole being a fraction in excess of 2a, per pound, According to severage at the wrone being a fraction in excess of 2a, per pound, According to severage at the wrone made these prices were equal to about 19d, per unit of sulphatanyses that were made these prices were equal to about 19d, per unit of sulphatanyses that were made these prices were equal to about 19d, per unit of sulphatanyses and the formal tright to add that they repeat with confidence the opinion, previously increasing profits, and their confidence is greatly strengthened by the evidence of the total that their confidence is greatly strengthened by the evidence to have confidence is greatly strengthened by the evidence of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and of the sealous and painstaking serior rendered by him in the management of the company's circle of the good profits of the company's circle of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and of the sealous and painstaking serior of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and of the sealous and painstaking serior of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and of the sealous and painstaking serior of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and of the sealous and painstaking serior in endered by him in the management of the company's circle of the paint of the good judgment of Mr. Ryan, and

se declared at the rate of 22 per tent.—art. Romant Ewild Second and motion.

A SHARRHOLDER remarked that it was a very gloomy view to take of the case on any that they were dependent upon the 2000t. derived from the rent of the office estate, as some had said. Nothing of the kind was the case, and be shought they should take an all round view of affairs. Cinchona we includedly their backbone, but they had other sources of profit besides that. He also thought the market had touched its minimum point, and that there would be a gradual recovery.

After some further discussion the motion was put to the meeting and carried. It was proposed by Mr. J. G. Warson, and seconded by Mr. R. Ewire, that iff. Henry Wheler Maynard be re-elected a director of the company, which was arried unanimously.

Messrs. Drury and Elliot were re-elected auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bartholomew House, on Wednesday, Mr. W. MOLESWORTH ST. AUBYN, M.P., in the chair. Mr. H. R. Lewis (manager and secretary) read the notice convening

The CHAIRMAN said, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, that he very much regretted to see so few shareholders present from Scotland. He would take the opportunity, however, of saying how pleased he was to see Mr. Keppel Garnier with them again. He regretted that, in consequence of illness, Mr. Garnier had not been able to give the board the benefit of his advice. He did not propose to detain them at any great length, but he would just like to sy a few words about the mine itself, and then about the balance-sheet. With regard to the work underground, they would first remember that, when they startd the mine, their first object was to effectively drain it, and, for that purpose, os of the finest engines in the world was put into the mine. The pumps were capable of raising at their maximum speed over 1200 gallons per minute. Since that time the 50 fathom level had been driven east of the shall 5 ft, on the course of the lode, and west 20 fathoms. A cross-cut was being driven south in the 38 fathom level in the main engineshalt for the purpose of intersecting the lode at this level. Since the mine was commanced by them there had been great depressions, and the price of tin had dropped 20.1 a ton. Had they not been subject to that they would not only have been able to pay their way, but also to return a dividend. They were now driving to cut the north lode at the 53 fm. level, which was or ich in the lower levels. All the ground driven through from the adis to the 56 fm. level has been stoped down to the water's edge. When this drivage at the 55 m, level had had not a single faulk. Referring to could consideration they had erected four Husband's oscillating cylinder stamps in place of the idnomes. The dressing-floors had also been laid out with the greatest care and skill, and had not a single faulk. Referring to the balance-sheet he stade that owing to the whole of the shares not being taken up it was not in avery stiffactory state. He stated that their broker had not been also to place the whol The CHAIRMAN said, in moving the adoption of the report and

affactory state. He stated that their broker had not been able to piece the whole of the shares, but he wished it to be understood that it was not his fash. In fact, they had to thank him for the very great interest he had taken in the mine, frequently lending money to pay the labour costs, and so enabling them to carry on the mine. With regard to the Scotch shareholders, he would not say that they were in any way dissatisfied, but he had sufficient authority for awaying that these gentlemen would very much like to change the directorate. He would be very happy to place his resignation in the hands of the shareholders, and he might say the same for his co-directors, if it would be to the interest of the company; but he would be very happy to place his resignation in the hands of the shareholders, and he might say the same for his co-directors, if it would be to the interest of the company; I that were done he was informed that the whole of the share would be taken up. For himself, he would say that he had never but once or twice been absent from the board meetings, he had visited the mine itself, and haben down in Scotland, and for all that he had not societed any payment, reb he would be willing to sacrifice all in the interests of the shareholders. There is a motion to be proposed by Mr. Loam to the effect that the directors he sated to retire; but as they contemplated doing a voluntarily, perhaps that motion would not be put. He then concluded by formally moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet ——Mr. John Romanes seconded the motion.

The subjoined report from Mr. Thomas Collingwood Kitto was then real:—Dec. 2.—I beg to acknowledge rescript of your layour of Ce. 28 requesting me to make another examination of the Owan Vean Mine. In accordance with your request I went to the mine yesterday, and as Captain Derry had left for tomake another examination being crushed together (cave in) the arca open to the other, the one of the ancients being crushed together (cave in) the arca open to the total the

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this lode is intact below this point. Assuming Capt. Prim is correct I should are no healtation in recommending a company to prosecute their operations the manufacture of the product of

The original motion that the accounts be adopted was then carried unanimously.

If: Lewis stated that he had been down in Scotland and seen the Scotch histholders, and they were in favour of the present board retiring, and four of themselves being elected instead. He spoke as to the high obsractor of the gatienen proposed to be put on the board, he knowing them personally, and having had other business with them. He had their moral promise that in the cant of the desired change in the board taking place, the whole of the shares would be taken up by them. The offices of the company would be still in London, but the meetings would be held in Scotland, and the new board's fees vould be at the rate of 480, per annum.

Mr. Loant then withdrew his motion on the understanding that the directors vould voluntarily resign, and that the necessity of keeping down expenses would be represented to the new directors; he siso thought it would be advisuale to keep on the board their Chairman, who could assist the new directors very much. What they wanted, he said, in conclusion, was a board that would expense with the executive.—The proceedings then terminated.

### LAKE SUPERIOR NATIVE COPPER COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Thursday,—Mr. W. FRASER RAE in the chair—for the purpose of considering and if approved passing resolutions for the voluntary winding-up of the company, with a view to its reconstruction.

Mr. DANIEL NORRIS (the secretary) read the notice calling the

meting.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the secretary to read extracts from letters which had been received from Mr. Steward, under dates of Dec. 8 and 12, and also the miningle aptain's reports.

The CHAIRMAN said he would make no further comment upon what had been written in those letters, beyond saying that everything in those documents confirmed all which had been said from the first, and increased the regret of the directors that, owing to circumstances ever which they had no control, but owing to very bad management on the other side, the moneys of the company were exhausted before the shareholders cold enter into the fruits of their labours. He moved—"That the Lake Copper Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."—Mr. Januor seconded the motion.

Mr. Janus Strukens asked when it was proposed to nominate a liquidator?

superior Native Copper Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."—Mr. JUPHON seconded the motion.

Mr. JAMES STEVERS asked when it was proposed to nominate a liquidator?

Mr. BLADON said that at the last meeting he referred to the necessity of the liquidation being conducted with rapidity and economy, and at the same meeting he suggested that Mr. Norris, the secretary, who had the entire confidence of the shareholders, should be appointed a liquidator. As to the remuneration, he thought it should be fixed at 100%, which would not be too much for the oserous duties devolving upon him in the case of certain contingencies arising, which, however, he did not believe would occur. He moved that the following words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution which had been moved by the Chairman—words be added to the resolution of the liquidation of the startest prewards as a proper word of the startest prewards as a proper word of the startest prewards and the been moved by the Chairman—words are startest proper which are the startest proper words as a proper word of the startest proper words are startest proper words.

Mr. JATES STEVENS seconded the motion, believing that Mr. Norris word carry out the liquidation as rapidly and economically as it could be done. Mr. ACATEST STEWARDS and the thought the meeting word imperit the interests of the shareholders if they left the liquidation in the hands of only one liquidation.

liquidator.

Mr. Incarl said he thought the remark of Mr. Stewart was shameful; at the last meeting Mr. Stewart, who was an accountant, had spoken to him, and sid that he (Mr. Stewart) wanted to be appointed a liquidator of the company. Mr. Bladon said he thought the matter had better be left in the hands of one haudator.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors also thought it better that the liquidation for the hands of one person. He might mention that Mr. Norris had immated to him that in the event of the liquidation of the old company, and he reconstruction of the new company occupying, as he hoped it would, a very stort time, he should be quite content with a mere nominal fee.

The resolution as added to by Mr. Hlaydon was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

wheel. He pointed out that by the proposed scheme the shareholders would have what were practically preference shares, and the erdinary shares would be made; whose pockets were empty who would not be able to said to me shareholders; but he hoped that all the shareholders who could would put their shoulders to be wheel; so as to enable the proposed ene company to become a living reality, some hard that the proposition of shares. As regarded the present board, and the shareholders who could would put their shoulders to the wheel; so as to enable the proposed ene company to be come a living reality, some hard that he shareholders were company the fresh board of directors must be nominated by the shareholders.

The OTALIMAN: On two occasions I have said that the present board would as the shareholders and the was not prepared to nominate more than one gentleman. There was some member of the board against whom he had not heard any hard term applied, and that was Mr. Fontifet. That being so he should at the proper should be one of the set in the responsibility of preposing that that gentleman though the one of the set in the responsibility of preposing that that gentleman the 2nd resolution, as follows:—"That a contract be entered into with a trustee, who shall be authorised to take such steps and make such payments as may be on the following basis—"The total capital of such new company to be 180,000/, divided into shares of IJ. each, of which 120,000 shall be ordinary shares and \$0,000 shall be ordinary shares and \$0,000 shall be ordinary shares and shares and the shareholders and the shareholders are shared to the shareholders and the shareholders and the shareholders are shall be divided a follows:—I. In payment of space as the shareholders of the shareholders and the shareholders of the shareholde

### WEARDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Dashwood House, on Wednesday,—Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON (the Chairman) presiding.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

George Richardson (the chairman) presiding.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the report is so full that there is not much left for me to say, but I will give the history of the company very shortly. You are aware that we bought the property from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and we got possession in July, 1883, when we went into the concern, we did not know that the dilapidation of the air-shafts were anything like in the condition we found them; for, in the first instance, we had only a cursory view of the concern, and we had to decide quickly whether it should be taken over on ot, but we agreed to purchase on the terms set forth in the prospectus. As I said before, the dilapidations were something fearful, and that is where a great deal of your money is gone—in bringing the mines gradually into the position of being a permanent working concern. If this had been done in the usual way in which these concerns are carried out the purchasers would have put this forward as a going concern, and would have charged a great deal more and brought it out as a company in the usual way. But there has been nothing spent here except what you have value for in hard cash, and for wages and materials. There has been nothing in the way of promotion money, except 6000, which is allowed by the Commissioners as a charge for bringing out the concern. You will see that our chief operations have been at Greenlaws. The returns there are increasing. With respect to Greenlaws we have laid out a great deal of money, and we have brought it to a more satisfactory condition than we have the other mines. We have improved the ventilation to a great extent, but it is not yet quite what we should like to see. We have laid open in reserves there three times what we have taken out. We have about 4000 tons of ore in sight. The other mines are not quite in such a satisfactory condition we should like them to be put in. The ventilation to a great extent, but it is not yet qui biguisator.

Mr. Reall said he thought the remark of Mr. Stewart was shameful; it least meeting Mr. Stewart, who was an accountant, had spoken to him, and aid that he (Mr. Stewart) wanted to be appointed a liquidator of the company.

Mr. Blandor said the thought the matter had better be left in the hands of one liquidator.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors also thought it better that the liquidation of the old company, and the reconstruction of the new company occupying, as he hoped it would, a very dust the shareholders were aware that himself and Mr. Harris ont time, he should be quite content with a mere nominal fee.

The resolution as added to by Mr. Hlaydon was then put to the meeting and the resolution as added to by Mr. Hlaydon was then put to the meeting and the scheme which he roughly delineated at the last meeting. The matter had sheen been very fully and fresly discussed, and they were unanimous in recommending this scheme to be adopted. In a matter of this kind they could not one which he roughly delineated at the last meeting. The matter had come, and the way to meet this low price is to reduce the cost to the lowest the scheme which he roughly delineated at the last meeting. The matter had come, and they are unanimous in recommending this scheme to be adopted. In a matter of this kind they could not one which he roughly delineated at the last meeting. The matter had come, and the way to meet this low price is to reduce the cost to the lowest the work spending money upon. The considerable will be a perfect collapse. He believed that, in spite of all that had taken place, they had a property well worth spending money upon. The considerable extent, and also the gathering ground; so we may confidently stable to bring it to market. We have a splendic reserved vater, and weak and fast limes. He should have property and the very large reservoirs, one at Greenlaws and the other at Kilihope, and they are a spending money upon. The considerable extent, and also the gathering ground; so we may confidently sta

ment of accounts, and if, there are any questions you would like to ask I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability.

Mr. Goo. Howers: togot os second that. After the remarks of our Chairman, the control of the property on its reputation. We know that for contains the least of this property on its reputation. We know that for contains the least of this property on its reputation. We know that for contains the mine had been left in. As the Chairman has explained to you, speaking generally, they were in a bad state, which necessitated a considerable expanditure, because, I till left to itself. The different property of the contained the water gets in and causes a great deal of havoe, as you know, in a very short time. The directors have set forth as clearly as they could, all the circumstances connected with the company during their first year, because they felt that you are entitled to a very full explanation of the had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had had so many difficulties to contend with, in their first year, when they had it will be used to the men as first starting that it would be useless to dissectors told the men as first starting that it would be useless to dissectors told the men as first starting that it would be useless to the lead of the property unless something like cordiality and immentioned in the report, I am happy to say that those of the most important features which it was necessary to say that the fore the company and the men. I think that is one of the most important features which it was necessary to start with. It is only due to the men to asy (as we have

### ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY.

The statutory meeting of the reconstructed company was held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday,

Mr. G. A. Jamieson in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of,

The statutory meeting of the reconstructed company was held at Edinburgh, on Wednesday,

Mr. G. A. JAMIISON in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN said that he had to report that the company had been duly constituted, had been formally registered, the full subscription provided, and, further, that the agreements on which the company was based had in every substantial particular been now completed. By the statutes, of the original company, which had been continued in the present one, the balance of the company's affairs had to be made at Sept. 30. This would necessitate on the present occasion the directors submitting two formal statements of accounts—one of the old company, from Sept. 30 last; and another of the new company, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 30 last; The separation was purely formal, and in submitting the accounts the directors would sar disregard it, so as to present a combined view of the company affairs for the year which ended on Sept. 31 last. That would take some time we to prepare. The accounts were now in the hands of the suddices. Mr. Russell, the directors hoped that in a limited time the results would be submitted. He (the Chairman) had been asked on that occasion to express an opinion on the subject of the relative position of the classes of shares which were dealt with on the Stock Exchange. He did so with every diffidence; but it had been exchanged to the shareholders to have at least some expression of opinion on the subject. His opinion, of course, on a matter of legal practice could be of little weight, but he had endeavoured to inform himself by communicating with the company's solicitors on the subject. On the last occasion they meet the directors had put before them a state of affairs as the result of very incitate negociations, which showed that after everything was got from every quarter there was a deficiency of \$3,000, to meet, and the directors had pointed with their response to the subject, we have a subject to the subject of the subject. The

se shares, although, in his opinion, all the stock occupied the same

position.

Rev. Mr. Lawriz was gratified to hear the altered tone in which the report on the resources of the various mines had been presented to them. He thought, however, that the Chairman might have been a little more generous, and given some credit to the original directors, especially with regard to the Metcalfe Mine. It had been suggested that their business should not be needlessly exposed, and the report of Capt. Davis circulated. He wished the same reticence had prevailed with regard to the report of Mr. Williams. The CRAIRMAN pointed out that the report as to the value of the Metcalfe Mine, and the doubts as to it, had emanated not from this, but from the other side. With reference to Mr. William's report he had only to remind the shareholder that it was not issued by any discretion on the part of the board; they were required to issue the report of the experts appointed.

The usual complimentary vote terminated the proceedings.

### AKANKOO (GOLD COAST) MINING COMPANY.

ne seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Cannon-street Hotel, on Thursday, Mr. MAURICE GRANT in the chair.

AKANKOO (GOLD COAST) MINING COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Thursday, which were duly confirmed. The CRANT in the chair.

Mr. C. E. LONG read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly confirmed. The report was taken as read.

The CHARRMAN stated that it was his object to condense his remarks as much as possible. He explained that according to the Articles of Association it was necessary that two ordinary meetings should be held in the year, and owing to the action of the late board, who had driven off the first one till Oct. 16, they were under the necessity of calling the shareholders together again as soon, he hoped, however, that it would not occur again. With regard to the accounts they had prayered a statement of the financial work done by their predescenses, they had papered a statement of the financial work done by the late board, although he had not signed it. The balance of cost at their disposal was diminished the signed of the statement of the financial work done by the late board, although he had not signed it. The balance of cost at their disposal was diminished from capital at once. They had taken steps to reduce the expenditure as much as possible by the reduction of the directors free from 100% to 200%, per annum. Mr. G. O. Taylor had asked him to explain that the late directors had counts, thus leaving 250%. Reserving to the bolies power it was necessary to send out a new one, and they had made a contract for a new one, not with the aum makers who had supplied the former one, for a 15-horse power biller, which three weeks. It was expected to arrive at the Coast about Jan. 12, and very shortly after that time the whole 20 heads of stamps would be a work. They would be a supplied to the contract of the con

## WEST CREBOR MINING COMPANY.

ary meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the

An ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gracechurch-street, on Thursday,
Mr. J. Y. WATSON in the chair.

Mr. C. B. PARRY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly confirmed. The agent's report was as follows:—

The lode in the 55, driving west of segine-shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz and capel, with a little copper ore and mundic intermixed. In the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, but is unproductive. Since the last general meeting, held about 3½ months ago, the 55 has been driven west 19 fms. 2 ft. on a lode varying from 2 to 4 ft. in width, and in places yielding a little saving work for copper ore; and in the present end the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and although not yielding sufficient ore to value, it is a strong, masterly, good looking lode. The 55 has been driven since the last meeting 17 fms. 5 ft. on a lode varying from 2 to 5 ft. in width, and for the whole distance driven it produces a little copper and mundic, but nothing to value. In the present end the lode is 3 ft. wide, and looking more promising than I have seen it for several fathoms driving; and as the ground in this end, as well as the 55 west, is easy for driving, I still think our channess are good for meeting with a profitable lode if the driving of the ends is continued in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN said that they would see that the accounts showed.

as the ground in this end, so well as the 95 west, is easy for driving, I still think our chances are good for meeting with a profitable lode if the driving of the ends is continued in that direction.

The CHAREMAN said that they would see that the accounts showed an expenditure on four months of 535!. 12s. 6d., and a balance of 209!. 7s. 7d. liabilities over assets. The assets, however, included arrears of calls, 218l. 14s., and due on forfeited shares, 277l. 7s., making a real balance of 705l. 8s. 7d. The liabilities included—513l. 17s. 3d. for merchants' bills, and 106l. 6s. 3d. for bills payable. In regard to the mine Capt. Andrews, the agent, was present, and would explain its true position. He (the Chairman) had continued his large interest in the mine from his confidence in Capt. Andrews, who had been from the commencement and still was one of the largest shareholders. Some years ago Capt. Andrews was agent in Wheal Orebor, when the mine was so low that shares were only a few pence, just as West Orebors were now. In a few months Capt. Andrews made a discovery, which sont Wheal Orebor shares up to 13l., and it was to be hoped that history would repeat itself in this case. At any rate, Capt. Andrews was sanguine enough to go on with his large interest.

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Capt. Andrews was sanguine enough to go on with his large interest.

Capt. Andrews and old Lucaumbe on each side of them. If he did not think there was good in the mine he certainly should not recommend them to carry it on. They were situated between the two rich courses of ore, and had the Wheal ground. He did not think the coats would be a great do the mine.

They were driving at a small cost, and he thought it would be a great pity for the sake of a few shillings which would have to

the way of ore. As regards de

hat would be a small item. They had a powerful engine, and he thought tamps could be erected for about 2001. They could return tin, he thought, in bout two months after they discovered it.

WHITE, referring to the arrears of calls, stated that had they been paid it would only have been necessary to make a call of half the amount now necessary.

Mr. WOOLLEY, who took a hopeful view of the metal market, proposed the deption of the report.——Capt. ANDREWS seconded the motion, which was

arried.

Mr. WHITE then proposed that a call of 1s. 6d. per share be made, which was econded by Mr. WOOLLEY, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated, ——— GULCHER ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the ffices of the company, Coleman-street Buildings, on Thursday, Mr. D. DE CASTEO in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the preceding one

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Coleman-street Buildings, on Thursday,

The SEGRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding one.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the resolution which he had to propose was of unusual form—"That the report and accounts of the directors, as presented to the members at this meeting, be adopted and approved; the sum of 1621. Its. 2d., part of the sum of 1621. Its. 2d., part of the sum of 1623. Its. 7d., part of the sum of 1953. Its. 7d., part of 1953. Its. 7d., part

CHILE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHILE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday,
Mr. Hugh Watt in the chair.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,
The Chairman said: Well, gentlemen, you will see from that
notice that the only resolution which fails to be confirmed at this
meeting is what was resolution No. 4 as passed at the last meeting.
There was some little misapprehension on the point as to whether
the appointment of a liquidator and other resolutions had to be confirmed. The confirmation was proposed and seconded.
The Chairman: Is there any counter resolution to propose?—Mr. Liley
said that be had no amendment to propose, but he thought the thanks of the
meeting were due to the Chairman for trying to prevent, even if he failed, the
wrecking of the company. There were, however, some facts which had not
been given them in the old company, and which he should be glad to have
announced. He wanted to know what were the debts of the company, and
what amount was required to pay the preference shareholders and the debenture-holders?
The Chairman said there were no preference shareholders. No preference
stock was issued.
Mr. Elley said the reason he asked that question was because they could

what amount was required to pay the presence shareholders. No preference stork was issued.

Mr. Riley said the reason he asked that question was because they could then work out clearly whether it was worth while going on with the mine or not. From the figures given in the manager's report he gathered that the expenses in London and abroad came to about \$5,000\$. For year. That was shout 5000\$\text{i.mon the figures given in the manager's report he gathered that the expenses in London and abroad came to about \$5,000\$\text{i.mon the figures given in the manager's report he gathered that the expenses in London. If that question was answered the shareholders would be able to judge for themselves whether it was worth while subscribing any more money. He wished also to know what remuneration was proposed to be paid to the director of the new company, and who they were likely to be. Without easting any reflection on their late directors he thought that the glowing accounts they had had of the money that had been spent, he might say fruitlessly, and if not fruitlessly certainly improperly, called for their opinion if they did not express it. He had an opinion himself, and he could not say that it was in favour of their late directors. He asked the question about the debts on the last occasion, and the answer he got, so far as he could judge, led him to infer that the amount was about 10,000\$\text{. According to what he was led to infer now they were four times that amount. He was not asking these questions to prevent the present company being formed, and possibly being successfully carried on, but he wanted to show that if the statement of the manager was correct that these expenses were 65,000\$\text{. in the year, at the present rate of yield they should have returns of 100,000\$\text{. II, therefore, they had the question of the debts settled, and the question of the amount of preference stock, they then could judge for themselves if they were likely to get anything out of this company. He hoped sincerely that the new he got out, and he hoped the future board would get it as inexpensively as they could, and he did not think it would be got by having any of the old directors on the board.

good out, and he aloge the states coard would gest as inexpensively as they could, and he did not think it would be got by having any of the old directors on the board.

Asharmolder asked if the Chilian Government had made any claim to Austin No. 9?—The Chairmana replied that no such claim had been made. With the permission of the meeting he would read a telegram the report was 2199 ors. and skimming of the plates, 1310 ors. Assuming that 900 ors. were got from the skimming of the plates of 800 ors., it was three-fourths good gold. That would give them 3000 ors. He thought he might congratulate them on such a report. The return was 27 days, as against 23 days last month, and the number of tons was 2821.

Mr. Higgins supposed that it would be admitted that the reason why the shareholders came forward and paid 5s, in good money to save 15s. bad money was, first of all, because they believed the property was about to be managed by a good board of direction. He he thought they would all agree that they had a good board of direction would not be of much good unless they had the whole of the property which belonged to the old company to manage. He could not help thinking there was some fear that a portion of that property might not be acquired by the new company. There was no doubt that the best part of the mine was Austin No. 9, and that was really the valuable part of the whole of the property with mine the security property. In a prospectus of the old company issued in 1882 asking for debentures to be taken up, it appeared that the average production for the first three months of 1821 was 610 esc., and the remittances for the month of April was 1530 esc; that was to say, between two or three times as much as was ever got out of the mine before. It also appeared that Austin No. 9 could be worked at a cheaper rate than the Ohile lode. Upon that report the deben-

ture stock was issued and taken up, and at the meeting which followed that the Chairman of the old company said he had found it advisable to acquire on he half of the Chile Company austin No. 9. If the shareholders spent any money they ought to do it on the distinct assurance that they had Austin No. 3 and he could not help thinking that with good management there was a future prosperity for the company; but he wished to know if the Chairman could give an assurance that austin No. 9 would be secured to the company.

A SHAREHOLDER saked if the 3000 cas, were obtained from the Chile lode, or from Austin No. 9 ——The CHAIRMAN said it was from the Chile lode, or from Austin No. 9 ——The CHAIRMAN said it was from the Chile lode, or from Austin No. 9 ——The CHAIRMAN said it was from the Chile lode, or from Austin No. 9 they did not go on with the company. ——The CHAIRMAN said the position of the company was this—In a letter to the Mining Journal it was stated that the depth of the present mine was 600 ft., and that the expense of the set of the third of the property that went in the opposite direction to Austin No. 9 was quite unexplored. The reaching had always improved to the westward. Our gray from Austin No. 9. As to the debta, he did not wish the list time he addressed them to be very positive as to the debta, he did not wish the list time he addressed them to be very positive as to the debta, he did not wish the list time he addressed them to be very positive as to the debta of the company. If a laway preferred accepting another authority in preference to himself. Mr. Marino, who represented the vendors, had sent him a statement, from which is appeared that the delams—he did not admit that they were dobts—were assessed at about 25,000. The board had it in contemplation to send out a gentleman to the mine to report. He had been over 30 years in the neighbourhood, and was will up in mining in Venezuela. At present he was not at liberty to mention his nam. They were doing their best to arrive at a satisfactory result.

They were doing their best to arrive at a satisfactory result. They had no prindice, and had not promised Mr. Nicholson a single shilling out of the thing The debts of the company were about 80001, plus the securities pledged to the bank. He thought it was a fair presumption that the success of the company was ansured.

Mr. Rikar said that before the shareholders subscribed for new capital it was important the shareholders should know that the new company started with a clean "bill of health," and without any debts which could not be defrayed out of the new capital.

The CHAIRMAY said the debts were about 35,0001. The manager, in his lar report, stated that he had entered into an arrangement with the creditors out there for the liquidation of the debts over a period of time. If the yield of gold went on as now the company would be sole to liquidate the debts from the surplus yield of gold. He might mention that a draft of the Articles of Association would be submitted to a meeting of shareholders, to be held early in January, and he might add that the directors did not intend to draw much ammeration if any till the company was in a good dividend-paying condition. As regarded the quartz in sight, the manager had sent homean estimate that was over 50,000 tons. The Chile property was of vast extent, and the property was entirely independent of Austin No. 9. If the Chile Company received 5s, per share on the capital it would place it in the strongest position of any company in the neighbourhood. There were other properties besides Austin No. 9, which could be secured on favourable terms. The directors had not lost sight of Austin No. 9, and they fully understood the position of that matter. He might state, without circumficution, that men than half the new capital had been already subscribed, and the vendors had agreed to take up theirs to the extent of not less than 150,0001. Therefore, thy were assured of 100,0001. of capital, which was more than sufficient for the present proposed scheme in the interests of the

was doing on 6000 shares, saying that it would greatly strengthen the hands of the directors.

Mr. Hawss said that, as representing the vendors, he know that those gentismen approved of the present scheme. He thought that the thanks of the meding were eminently due to Mr. Watt, and also to Mr. Brown, the solicitor, fether able and energetic action in bringing the company to its present position. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Alexanders, seconded by Admiral INGLEFIELD, a resolution was then passed authorising the liquidator to sell to the new company all the property, assets, and effects of the old company.

On the motion of Mr. Hiller, seconded by Admiral INGLEFIELD, a could vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hugh Watt and the committee, and the messing broke up.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. GEORGE HOPKINS, C.E., in the chair. Mr. Hubert Akers (the secretary) read the notice convening the neeting. The report was taken as read.

Mr. Hubert Akers (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: It will not be necessary, gentlemen, for me to detain you long to-day because we have very little business to do, and the report sets forth fully what has been done during the half-year. You will see from that, that with the exception of the time when we were shull down—about six weeks—we have been running very steadily. You will remember that the furnaces upon that the half-year. You will remember that the furnaces upon that the furnaces upon the set of th

have these the future. The Our a sit would provide the spense are yet a repeated to the country. Our and the capens are yet a repeated to the provide CALIFO (1401.). I CHILE 1310 ozs.; month ex COLOR 120 ft., ea 6 ft. in wi

easterly, seams in the and silver ft will be purpose of dump, an Tributers' have been to raise the week. The Stevens as good lode returns of

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Inture of the property to the questions asked, said he believed the Abbon for the property of the property.

Inture of the property of the property. The Chairman continued:—With reference to Mr. Moyle's questions as to the supenase, farst of all I can tell him that our expenses have been as to the supenase farst of all I can tell him that our expenses have been for any of the property of the pro

is expenses wherever he possibly can. I am afraid it would be impracticable in the control of th

aton since that time.
The OHAIRMAN, in reply to further questions, said the stock of lead in hand
was worth about 90,000%, at the present value of the metal.
The motion was then put and carried unanimously.
On the motion of Mr. HURBY, seconded by Mr. HARY, a cordial vote of thanks
was passed to the Chairman, directors, Mr. Probert, and staff.
The meeting then closed.

en Baturday next. The machinery is in good worsing order, shall be camp good.

NEBBUDDA OAL AND IRON.—The coal sales for October amounts to 120 tons it cwts. 2 qrs. 24 hs.

NEW EMMA SILVER.—George Cullins, Nov. 15: I contracted for 1000 tons of coal, all of which is delivered, vouchers showing 200 tons having been paid for up to the 1st of this month, which, with the 350 tons we had on hand, I think will run us until June or July next. We are now burning about 4½ tons per day. We have the station completed, and are now excavating sump for arge pump, which will be completed in a few days, when the pump will be put

in place, as also station timbers, all of which I hope to have finished by Des. 1, when a cross-out will be started, and pushed with all possible speed to the vein. As all of our work since my last letter has been in the station, I have no change to report in the rock.

NEW HOOVER HILL GOLD.—Nov. 19: The ground standing on the south side of Briol's shaft below the 170 is being stoped away, and is yielding some good ore. In the drift north at the 230 the men are following a streak going off on the west side, which it will be well to prove a little before continuing the main drift further in the present direction, as the end is, I think, off the main vein.—Hawkins': In the No. 1 stope we are putting in oribbing to take up the back, which must be well secured before we make the working any larger. In the No. 2 stope we are breaking some good ore in the north-west end, where we have opened up quite a large body. The prospecting drift west from the bottom of Hawkins' shaft has been set on contract at 35 per foot. The ground in the end is somewhat more favourable looking than it has been. We are sinking the Provost shaft, and following what seems to be a chute of ore; it has improved alightly in the bottom, and if there is any extent of such ground it will pay for stoping. The production in the mill remains about the same as isst month. N.B.—The secretary informs us that the two bars of gold, result of October crushing (noticed in our issue of Nov. 15) have been received at the company's office.

NEW POTOSL—Telegram: 2301 to 2325 ozs. gold remitted; cost, 5000l.; 30

send is somewhat more favourable looking than it has been. We see suiking the send is somewhat more favourable looking than it has been. We see suiking the slightly in the bottom, and if there is any extent of such ground it will pay for stoping. The production in the mill remains about the same as lead month. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother. N.B.—The secretary informs ut that the two hars of gold, result of clother information in the subsected to a very through investigation, which will enable me to derive positive conclusions. I have great faith in your mines, and I am sure they will, if properly opened, furnish ore enough for 50 stamps or more, and you they will, if properly opened, furnish ore enough for 50 stamps or more, and you they will be subjected to a very through investigation, which will enable me to derive positive conclusions. I have great faith in your mines, and I am sure hay will, if properly opened, furnish ore enough for 50 stamps or more, and you they will be subjected to a set the following coblegaran: Ore difficult of treatment, but results good. Recommend roasting and intivision in the whole 13st ton (the product of all the company's mines mixed together) averaged an extraction of 30 cas, a ton. Extracted 55 per cent. of the allow; 10 per cent. of Saturnino, 52. Balance lower.

PESTARENA UNITED.—The gold returns from the mines for the month of November were:—From Pestarena District, 346 cas, 7 dwts. 15 gar, from 584 tons the subject of the s The matter can be then parted out the Analysis passed to the Analysi

IRON.—Messrs. BROOKER, DORE, and Co. (Dec. 1) write:—There has been considerable excitement in the Glasgow market since we issued our last circular, and owing to the anxiety of operators to cover the sales they had been freely making, warrants advanced to 43s. 7d. There was, however, a relapse last week, and the market closes at 42s. 1d. Even this price shows an advance of 1s. 9d. per ton since July 1st. The Cleveland market remains firm, warrants being still quoted at 38s. In the finished iron trade there is no change of any importance to report. The North of England and Welsh makers are, perhaps, somewhat better off, and their prices a shade firmer; while on the other hand there has been a tendency on the part of South Staffordshire makers to accept offers at a trifle less than they would have taken recently. The contracts which will shortly, in all probability, be placed by the Admiralty, will no doubt give a firmer tone to the Soutch and North Country trade. In sheet iron Messrs. E. P. and W. Baldwin report that they are still well employed. It is gratifying to know that amidst the general depression this best quality of iron continues in such good demand. The attempt to advance prices of galvanised iron has not yet been very successful. Buyers would not respond, and it has only been possible to do business lately at the minimum prices that have been accepted during the year. As it might be expected, the sheet-makers have, therefore, had to withdraw the recent advance, and are now generally siccepting the prices they were booking some months back.

### THE COAL TRADE

Mr. J. B. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coals into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during November, 1884:— IMPORTS.

By Sea. Ships Tons. By Railway and Canal. Tons. cwt.

Newcastle	241	233,368	Lond. & NWestern	136,169 10
Sunderland	92	84,304	Great Northern	96,506 0
Seaham	27	16,538	Great Western	77,611 0
Hartlepool	36	13,212	Midland	211,407 0
Middlesborough	3	452	Great Eastern	77,325 2
Scotch	7	2,916	South-Western	6,309 16
Welsh	32	34,049	South-Eastern	1,752 16
Yorkshire	36	9,463	Grand Junction Canal	1,153 5
Small coal	15	10,702		
Cinders	2	490		
Total			Total	608,234 9
Imports-Nov.1883				637,749 18
			ment, 1883 and 1884.	
By Sea.	Bhips.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons cwt
Jan. 1 to Nov. 33, 1884				6,412,713 17
Jan. 1 to Nov 30, 1883	40/3 .	3,037,021	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1884	6,202,607:
Increase—1884	299 .	159,981	Decrease—1884	210,106 18
			PORTS.	
Railway-borne coal	passing	" in trans	itu" through districtTons	115,340
Sea-borne coal expo or to the coast	orted to	British po	ssessions, or to foreign parts,	,
Ditto sent beyond	limits by	railway	13,491	
Ditto by canal and	inland i	navigation		= 110,361
Railway-borne coal	export	ed to Brit	sh possessions, or to	,
foreign parts, or	the coas	t	22,494	
Ditto by canal and	inland	navigation		= 22,541
Sea-borne coal brou	ght into	port and e	xported in same ships	1,835
Total quantity of co	oal conv	eyed beyon	d limits of coal duty district	
during November	r, 1884	************	***************************************	. 250,077
Ditto, during Nove	ember, l	883	******************************	. 242,297
Con	mparat	ive State	ment, 1883 and 1884.	
Total distribution	of coal f	rom Jan. 1	to Nov. 30, 1884	2.671.914
Total distribution	of coal fr	rom Jan. 1	to Nov. 30, 1883	., 2,570,652
Increase in the	present	year	******************************	101,262
			nt, 1883 and 1884.	,
Increase in coals evn	orted du	ring prese	nt wear	. 101,262
( Decrease in	coals in	ported (re	nt year	101,202
Add Increase in	coals in	nported (se	ea-borne) 159,981	= 50,125
Total decrease in trac	de withi	n the Lone	ion district during present y	ear 151,387
	-			

COPPER.—Messrs. JAMES LEWIS and SONS (Dec. 1) write:—
Although we recorded in our last report a price at which Chili bars had been sold which was without precedent, values have still further receded during the past month, and on Nov. 25, 501. 22, 86. per ton was accepted for a considerable quantity, immediate cash payment, marking a decline of 21. 10s. per ton. Early in the month the market was very sensitive, a purchase of 200 tons of bars putting up prices 5s. per ton to 521. 17s. 6d. on Nov. 5, and the sale of a similar quantity on the 11th driving them down to 521. Since then, considerable desire being manifested to sell both spot and forward bars, values further declined to the extent of 20s. per ton on the 25th, and 10s. on the 25th, until 50. 2s. 6d. was reached. From this point there was a sharp reaction to 5 1., a large business being transacted, and we close with buyers at 501. 15s. to 511. cash, and 516. 5s. to 511. large to the extent of 20s. per ton on the 25th, and 10s. on the 25th, until 50. 2s. 6d. was reached. From this point there was a sharp reaction to 5 1., a large business being transacted, and we close with buyers at 501. 15s. to 511. cash, and 516. 5s. to 511. cash, for the United States next year has borne its natural fruit, and 506. has almost been reached for Chili bars. To what extent current prices will affect the production of copper remains to be seen. It is apparent that some large mining companies cannot produce copper to a profit at the parity of 501. for Chili bars, while the profits of others will be greatly diminished. Possibly, if values should fail much lower, some concerted or individual action may be taken to limit supplies—in which case we might see a material advance, stocks being at present in such very moderate compass. Arrivals from the United States have again been on a very limited scale—only 1206 tons. O

equal to about 1205 tons fine copper.

COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD.—Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co. (Dec. 4) write:—Early in November the copper market was firm at 521. 15s., but as the month advanced the heavy fail in the Eastern Exchanges, and rumours that contracts were about to be made for large shipments from the United States during 1855, had a depressing effect. During the last wock a hurried downward movement resulted, and as low as 501. 2s. 6d. was accepted. Some excited buying carried the price up again to 511. 12s. 6d., but it has again fallen to 501. 5s. This approach to a price of 591. has brought in more enquiry for investment than we have experienced for some time past. On the other hand, the steady decrease in the visible supply has ceased, and taking into account cable advices, stocks have increased 2700 tons since Oct. 1. The effect of the present range of price on production is very variously estimated, more especially in view of the unsettled state of exchange. We may mention, however, that in Australia some of the more recently established companies are already considering the advisability of suspending operations until more favourable times. Smelters have reduced their price for strong sheets to 631., but this quotation is still above the parity of other values. We subjoin our usual monthly statistics—The imports of copper into England for the first 10 months of the following 'years were:—1880, f5.73 tons; 1881, 69,333 tons; 1882, f5.474 tons; 1883, 79,421 tons; 1884, 53,531 tons. The exports in the same periods were:—1880, 55.118 tons; 1884, 50. 501 tons; 188 COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD .- Messrs. HENRY ROGERS, Sons, and

TAMAR TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—Since this company was referred to some months ago in the Cornish notes public attention has not been drawn to it, the plan of the promoters being, as will be gathered from the advertisement appearing in another column today, to make no appeal to the public until they had obtained suffiday, to make no appear to the public until they had obtained sufficient private support to warrant an allotment. It generally happens, writes a correspondent, that "undertakings of a genuine character meet with a good deal of quiet support from people who know pretty well what they are about, and this seems to be another argument in favour of the correctness of our statement. The public are now offered an interest in the concern on what cannot but be appropriately argument argument. pronounced exceeding favourable terms, and we have no doubt a good many people will avail themselves of the opportunity. The company succeeds to works which were carried on successfully for some years, and it is certainly a favourable feature that there is not which only no cash payment to the vendor, but he takes deferred shares, which only come in for profit after 6 per cent. has been paid to the subscribers to the cash capital, who, in addition to their preference interest of 6 per cent., receive half of whatever additional profits are made, and besides this, provided their applications are received by Dec. 15, are entitled to a free transfer of 25 deferred shares for every 100 preference shares allotted to them." every 100 preference shares allotted to them.

THE SMARTEST OLD MAN IN AMERICA .- Seth Cook, of Rath-THE SMARTEST OLD MAN IN AMERICA.—Seth Cook, of Rathboneville, New York, will be 103 years old if he lives until Jan. 10, 1885. On Oct. 10, says the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press, he went alone to Cowanesque Valley, expecting to meet his son. When he arrived there he learned that his son was at Gaines. There was no train for that place until night. Centenarian, Cook concluded it would be a waste of time to wait for it, and set out for Gaines on foot. The distance is 17 miles. He walked the wait of the control of th entire distance in six hours, arriving at his son's in good condition, and an hour shead of the train.

### PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share-dealor, Rodruth (Dec. 4) writes:—We have had a slow market all the week. West Frances and South Crofty have been stronger, but Dolcoath, East Pool, Killifreth, and Tincroft have declined. To-day the week. West Frances and South Crofty have been stronger, Dat Dolcoath, East Pool, Killifreth, and Tincroft have declined. To-day there is not much doing, Dolcoath and Tincroft flat, Killifreth steady. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Carn Brea, 2 to 2%; Cook's Kitchen, % to 10; Dolcoath, 66% to 86%; East Pool, 33% to 39; Killifreth, % to %; New Cook's Kitchen, % to ½; New Kitty, 1to 1½; North Busy, 1s. to 2s.; Pedn-and-rea, 1½ to 1½; Polberro, 2 to 2½; South Condurrow, 8 to 3½; South Orofty, 2½ to 33; South Wheal Frances, 6 to 6½; Trevaunance, 2 to 24; West Basset, 1½ to 1½; West Frances, 6 to 5½; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; West Polberen, ½ to 3½; West Wheal Beton, 2 to 3; Wheal Agar, 16½ to 17; Wheal Basset, 1½ to 2; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Peever, ½ to ½; West Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Peever, ½ to ½; West Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Peever, ½ to ½; West Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Peever, ½ to ½; Kent Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Rolley Grenville, 5½ to 6; South Grenville, 5½ to 6; West Kitchen, ½ to 1; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; North Busy, 2s. to 3s.; Pednandres, 1½ to 1½; Polberro, 2 to 2½; South Credity, 3 to 3½; South Frances, 5 to 6½; Tincroft, 6½ to 5½; West Basset, 1½ to 15½; West Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 2 to 2½; South Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 2 to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Basset, 2 to 2½; South Frances, 5 to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ½ to ½; Wheal Crenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Cook 2½; South Frances, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Resset, 2 to 2½; South Crenville, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Resset, 2 to 2½; South Crenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Kitty, ½ to 15½; Wheal Resset, 2 to 2½; South Crenville, 5½ to 65½; Wheal Resset, 2 to 2½; South Crenville, 5½ to 65½; Wheal Resset, 2 to 2½; South Cr

5% to 5%; Wheal Kitty, % to %; Wheal Uny, % to %;

— Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Dec. 4), writes:—The mining market continues steady, and prices are much the same, with but few transactions. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Anderton United, % to %; Stefford United, 1% to 1%; Else Blue Hills, & to %; Carn Brea, 2% to 2%; Cooks & Ktchen, %to 1%; Dolcoath, 85% to 87; Devon Consols, 1% to 1%; East Consols, % to 1%; Else Chracton, % to %; Ellifreth, % to %; Marke Valley, & to 4%; New South Caradon, % to %; Ellifreth % to %; Marke Valley, & to 4%; South Caradon, % to %; Ellifreth % to %; Frince of Wales, % to %; South Caradon, % to %; South Coradon, % to 8; South Corty, 3%; to 4; South Caradon, 18, to 18, 61.; West Phonix, % to %; West Kitty, 8% to 5; West Corbor, 18, to 18, 64.; West Phonix, % to %; Wheal Agar, 16% to 16%; Wheal Basset, 2 to 2%; Wheal Crebor, 1 to 1%; Wheal Graville, 5% to 6; Wheal Etty, % to %; Wheal Uny, % to %.

— Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine sharedealer, Camborne (Dec. 4), writes:—The

Uny, 36 to 35.

Mr. JOHN CARTEE, mine sharedealer, Camborne (Dec. 4), 'writes:—The share market is very quiet, with a very limited business going forward. South Crofty and West Frances are firmer. The following are the closing quotations:—Carn Bres, 2 to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; Dolcoath, 65½ to 67; East Pool, 38% to 33; Killifreth, ½ to ½; New Cook's Kitchen, ½ to ½; Earl Kitchen, ½ to ½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Pedn-an-dres, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 3½; South Orotry, 3 to 3½; South Frances, 5½ to 5½; Tincroft, 6½ to 7; West Basset, 1½ to 2; West Evances, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Agar, 18½ to 17½; Wheal Basset, 1½ to 2½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 5½; Wheal Kitty, ½; to ½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 5½; Wheal Kitty, ½; to ½; Wheal Uny, ½ to ½;

### SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING .- Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker (Dec. 4), writes:—During the past week the market has been quiet, but prices are steady. The depression in trade generally is expected to have reached its limit, and the tendency now to be towards

Nyement.
hares of coal, iron, and steel companies the principal alteration is an ad-in Shotts to 37%, 40. Bull's Iron are at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Cardiff and es., 35s. to 40s. Mwyndy Iron, 3s. to 5s.; and Newport Abercarn,

Swanses, 35s. to 40s. Mwyndy Iron, 3s. to 5s.; and Newport Abercarn, 9 to 9½.

In shares of foreign copper concerns prices are steady. Canadians and Huntington's have both advanced on the amalgamation project. Tharsis have improved from 54. 15s. 64. to 54. 18s. Arisonas touched 23s., and although their meeting passed off tavourably they are now easier, but should be worth attention. Bio Tintos are 13 to 13½, and focopillas is, 6d. to 2s. in shares of home mines there has been little business doing, owing to the continued duinness in the metal markets. A favourable report has been received from the York and Lancaster United, and they are now raising lead and blende as well as sufficient pyrites, to meet all the mining expenses. Collacombe Consols are at 1s.; Devon Consols, 30s. to 35s.; Devon Great United, 5s.; Ecton, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; East Van, 4s. to 5s.; Gunnislake (Oliters), 6s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; Grogwinion, 3s. 6d.; Goginans, 1s. 9d.; Kit Hills, 1s. 9d.; Killifreth, 12s. to 14s; Leadhills, 3bs.; North Blue Hills, 1s.; North Busy, 2s. 6d.; Old Gunnislake, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Old Shepherds, 10s. to 12s.; Bouth Devons, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Wheal Lusky, 6d.; and Wheai Uny, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Montanas have

Wheal Lusky, 6d.; and Wheal Uny, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines business has been quieter. Montanas have declined from 13s. 2d. to 13s. 6d. Kohinovar are firm, at 3s. to 4s., and of the 15,000£ debentures required to be raised they have now succeeded in getting 14,000£; so there can be little doubt but that success will be achieved, and operations will be in full swing in January. Asia Minors are at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Almadas, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Brazilian, 2s. 3d.; Balkis, 2s. to 4s.; California, 7s. to 8s.; Chile, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Caliao Bis, 14s. to 18s.; Colombian Hydraulic, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Cartago (fully paid), 10s. to 13s. 6d.; Denver, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Rapanga, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; La Plata, 5s. to 6s.; Mysore, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Nine Recfs, 4s. to 8s.; Organos, 13s. to 15s.; Capanga, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; La Plata, 5s. to 6s.; Mysore, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Nine Recfs, 4s. to 8s.; Organos, 13s. to 15s.; Capanga, 15s. to 17s.; Ruby (new), 6s. 3d.; Rosas Grando, 2s. 9d.; Schwabs Gully, 5\\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\\(\frac{1}{2}\); Taquah, 1s.; and Victoria, 8s. to 10s. In shares of local and miscellaneous companies there has been a general declined from 7ts. 6d. to 65s. 6d., and Midothian to 67s. 6d. Elmore and Company (Debentures) are at 45s.; Lawes' Chemical, 4\\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5. Nobel's Explosives eady, at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 17

EDINBURGH.-Messrs. THOS. MILLER and SONS, stock and share Beinsburght.—Messrs. Thos. Miller and Sons, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (Dec. 3), write:—Railway stocks have continued, on the whole, firm since last report; but the amount that has changed hands has been very moderate. Grand Trank stocks have maintained their price notwithstanding the heavy alling-off in both gross and not receipts displayed in their weekly and monthly statements. Americans have been in some instances in demand at much sahanced prices, and Mexican Railroad Ordinary and Preferences have fallen rather heavily from the prices they touched a west ago. There is very little change in banks. Canada North-West Landand Priarie Cattle have declined,

but Hudson's Bay have risen on the report. Arizonas had another sharp but soon relapsed from best prices. Osnadian Oopper and fluntington Co-have changed hands at a heavy advance. Lanark Oil have stillen rathler hes

### IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES SHARE MARKET.

SHARE MARKET.

CORK—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and Sons, stock and share brokers, South Mall (Dec. 3) write:—Shares are generally steady to-day. Great Southern and Westerns were dealt in at 115\frac{3}{2}. Great Northerns remain 116\frac{3}{2}; Midlands, 80; Bandons, 74; and Bantry Extension shares, 10. Macrom Railway Preference shares and Passage Railway Ordinary wanted. Bank of Ireland Stock sold at 337\frac{1}{2}. Nationals at 24\frac{3}{4}, Provincials at 29\frac{7}{4}, and Hibernians at 24 to 24\frac{1}{4}. No business done in Munster Bank shares. Alliance Gas and Cork Gas firm at last prices. Dublin Tramways brought 9 13-16ths to 9\frac{3}{4}. Goulding's Packets and Levy's on sale. Lyons and Co.'s shares (4\frac{1}{4}. paid) were done at 5. Cork Improved Dwellings, and Cork Corporation Debenture Stock wanted. Harbour Board Fourand-a-Half per Cent. Bonds on sale.

### AURIFEROUS WEALTH OF INDIA-NEW MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The more thorough development of the Mysore Gold Mining Company's property has satisfied many who have money invested in Indian gold mining enterprise that their despair of success and condemnation of the gold field as worthless was at least premature, and consequently surrounding properties have been much sought after by capitalists and purchased by them at large prices. The New Mysore Gold Mining Company have, no doubt, made a very favourable purchase considering the acreage acquired; but in last week's Mining Journal the value of the property was put down a little too cheaply, since by a typographical error the extent of the estate was stated to be 200,000 acres instead of 200 acres—the latter acreage being quite be 200,000 acres instead of 200 acres- the latter acreage being quite as much as any single company can satisfactorily deal with. It must be understood, then, that the mining rights extend over 200 acres, which are held under lease from the Mysore Government for acres, which are held under lease from the Mysore Government for 30 years from August, 1880, at a nominal rent and subject only to the royalty of 5 per cent. on the gold raised reserved by the Government. The New Mysore Gold Mining Company purchase direct from the Dingley Estates and Gold Mining Company, and Mr. John Harris, M.E., than whom no one is better acquainted with the Indian gold fields, states that the reefs, which are six in number, can be traced down from the Ooregum Mine, on the north end of the field right through the south end of this block, and are identicall with those which traverse at the distance of about a mile further north the lands of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, whose recent operations have been attended with such remarkable results, recent operations have been attended with such remarkable results and whose shares have attained so high a value during the last few weeks. The favourable reports on the Mysore Company's mines hav-ing been published from week to week in the Mining Journal it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, but in effect they show not only that the property has proved to be auriferous, but that the produce has gradually increased as the works progress from 1 oz. per ton to per ton of quartz crushed.

In reporting upon the 320 acres, of which the New Mysore Gold Mining Company's property forms part, Mr. W. Bell Davies states that the work done consists of three shafts and several trial pits, no levels have yet been driven sufficiently far to cut any lodes. No. 1 shaft has been put down through hard blasting ground a depth of 102 ft.; a level has been commenced at the bottom, and driven north 9, and west a distance of 40 ft. Shaft No. 2 is in the same character of ground, distance from shaft No. 1 north 26, and west 210 ft. At the time of his visit the depth was 92 ft.; it would require another 10 ft. to be sunk before the bottom was at the same level as No. 1. These two shafts before the bottom was at the same level as No. 1. These two shafts are placed on either side of an excavation, supposed to be an old native working. Since most of the lodes on this belt of the gold field dip to the west, the most economical way left for testing this piece of ground would be by driving an exploratory cross-cut east from the bottom of No. 2 shaft. If the excavation be ancient workings on a lode, a level drawn 3 or 4 fms. would, most probably, discover the lode. Near the southern boundary, shaft No. 3 has been put down 60 ft., with a view of testing an old working. A drive has been put in south 60 ft. on the course of a lode until it came under the former native workings; the whole length of the level is driven on a joint on the line of junction of the schists and gneiss. This joint in places carries a little quartz, from which gold can be obtained. The old working seems to have been upon a "blow" of quartz, which the former workers entirely removed, and which did not hold down. The floor of the present level is the greatest depth of an ancient prospecting of the present level is the greatest depth of an ancient prospecting shaft. On the eastern side of the property, near the southern boundary, the country is covered by a large amount of loose quartz; in places large outcrops can be seen, which seem to belong to a strong lode coursing north and south, some smaller outcrops crossing south-east and north-west appear to belong to smaller vein, or feeder to

At the south-east corner of the block are outcrops of blue quarts of very promising appearance, belonging to lode coursing north-east and south-west through the corner of the property. There are several former native workings on this reef, from the refuse heaps of which he took samples. A very large outcrop of white quartz occurs in the schiat formation in the middle of the block, on which no trial has ver heap made. Two small trial pits have hear part down on out. yet been made. Two small trial pits have been put down on out-crops of quartz, yielding a show of gold, near to the northern boun-dary. Neither are sufficiently deep to reach settled ground, in con-sequence of which no lode has been cut. In a nullah across the northern boundary occurs the outcrop of a very promising lode; this lode probably continues into the company's land, and might, with a little trouble be discovered. little trouble, be discovered.

The present company take over from the Dingley Dell Company, at the price of 10,000*l*.—the vendors reserving to themselves a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gold raised—the northern portion of the block, which embraces the greater part of the developed portion, including the principal shafts. It is proposed to confine operations entirely to sinking on one shaft, in the same way as is being done in the Mysore Mine, attained. in the Mysore Mine, until the depth of the Mysore Mine is attained, when the same rich deposits are expected to be met with. The new undertaking has, it is understood, been well received by the public, and the applications have come in so freely that the closing of the lists will be shortly announced, as shareholders in this company will derive the benefit from the rise in value of the shares over the subscription price of 5s. for the 1l. share.

EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERE ON COAL.-Freshly mined coal, deposited on the rubbish pile, is (says a writer in Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine) capable of condensing several times its volume of oxygen in its pores. The oxygen absorbed enters into chemical combination with the easily oxidised constituents. According as the absorption is rapid or slow, a greater or less elevation of temperature is produced. In the former it may lead to spontaneous combustion. is produced. In the former it may lead to spontaneous combustion. The crumbling of coal is, among other causes, a consequence of the absorption and condensation of oxygen in its pores, and the chemical changes taking place. The escape of the hygroscopic moisture favours the absorption of oxygen. The pyrites can only produce a further effect on the increase of temperature when present in considerable quantities, and then only in presence of moisture and air; in the dry state they must be regarded as perfectly passive, and may even be detrimental to the warming. Freshly mined coal placed in an atmosphere of steam can suffer no change. Even with incomplete exclusion of the air the steam will, in general, oppose oxidation and warming, principally by uniform moistening of the pieces of coal.

EAST CABADON. - Capt. GEORGE (Marke Valley Mine, Dec. 4) cordance with the instructions received at the spec meeting, a full pare of men are employed in clearing the adit leading to the north shaft, with which satisfactory progress is being made. We are sampling about 25 tons of ore, for sale on Dec. 18. s is being made

### Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trexise, Dec. 2: The lode in the 135 east, on the north lode, is not taken down. In the 35 east and west, on the Bridge lode, there is no change to report. In the 61 west the lode is not as good for ore, but there is no change to report. In the 62 west the lode is not as good for ore, but the ground is very favourable for progress. The stopes and pitches at the \$2 are about the same as they have been. The lode in the wines sinking below the 4 maintains its value. All the other points are without alteration. We sampled 176 tons of ore computed Nov. 29: The vein in the heading next to the drift. CASHW ELL.—J. State copper halle, is about the same as last reported, worth release or per fathom. The heading coming east in the above stratum have proved; it is now worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The drift going west in copper hazie is looking better; there is a nice vein and some good mineral and well mixed with ore, which makes very good bouse. In the east ent in the above stratum where we are rising the vein has improved at little—more and not quite so hard. We sold on Nov. 28, to Joseph Denning's executors, 40 tons of lead ore, at 7L per ton.

OARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, Nov. 27: In reply to your enquiries as the prospects presented at this time in the levels being driven, I beg to hand you the following remarks. In the 105, west of engine—shaft cross-out, on new south lode, we have recently met with an improvement, affording strong grounds fee believing that this lode is of a very productive character, and well worthy of being developed to a much greater extent than it has yet been. It has within the last few days been yielding rocks of the finest yellow copper ore, giving a high percentage of metal, the ore being found in combination with fluor-spar and indicated in the surface of metal, the ore being found in combination with fluor-spar and indicated in the entire of the sum of the surface of the su

hard ground. The pitch in the 90 north has yielded very little, but the ground is very promising. We have in stock it ton 14 cwts. of lead dressed, besides, of course, the stuff obtained during the week, which has not yet been brought to surface.

CREIGIOG.—H. Hotchkiss, Dec. 2: The discovery in the 130, west of Mesdow shaft, continues to hold in, with a slight improvement in the course of ore on the hanging-wall, besides a sprinkling of lead ore now visible in other parts of the lode. The lode still of great size. The new lode on surface maintain in appearance as stated last week, producing some very nice cubes of lead ore, and the same continues to show going down.

D'ERESBY.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Dec. 3: Since we have recommenced operations we have been actively engaged in completing the timber work in the new shaft, and erecting the necessary erections at surface for pumping and winding therefrom. By the end of this week we expect to complete the shaft from surface to the No. 5, that is to say that all the timber the dividing, caing and securing the shaft will be accomplished. At surface the work is not exist so forward on account of our not been able to get the necessary work from the foundry we are expecting daily, and unless we have hindrances of this kind re shall complete the whole, and be ready to sink below No. 6 in about a fortigit. We are most anxious to get to sink below No. 6 in about a fortigit. We are most anxious to get to sink below No. 6 in about a fortigit. We are most anxious to get to sink below No. 6 in about a fortigit. We are most anxious to get to sink below No. 6 in about a fortigit we are expecting daily, and unless we have hindrances of this kind returns of lead at the earliest date.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—I. Richards, Dec. 4: Wheal Maria: In consequence of an influx of water the sinking of the eastern shaft on the Capel from the lode is a thressent suspended. The application of pumping machinery for drashing the shaft will be got on with as fast as possible, when sinking ellegate

Inir stamp work, and is of a strong masterly character, and is such as ought of make large quantities of mineral in depth. All is working fairly well in sole the mine.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, W. K. Mitchell, Dec. 3: The lote in the sugine-shaft, sinking below the 10, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 10i, per fathom. It the 10 east end it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 3i, per fathom; and in the west cat that level it is worth 9i, per fathom. For stopes in the back of this levels worth respectively 10i. and 12i, per fathom. In the adit east end these is change to report, the men belonging in this jend having been employed i clearing out for boiler on stamps-floors. Although some showers of rain has dailen during the past fortnight yet there is scarcely any perceptible increased water for stamping purposes.

ECTON.—W. Bowman, Dec. 1: During the past week outside operations have been somewhat interrupted by severe weather, but the cartage of heavy plast from the railway station is about completed, and we have an ample supply fuel to last over any continuance of winter storms that may be probable. Underground development has been carried on with full energy and modestic results. At Water Bank the 45 fm. cross-out has been extended through the west, and the vein may be properly termed a pipe or bed-vein, being further both into the foot and hanging-walls. The underlay continues towards the west, and the vein may be properly termed a pipe or bed-vein, being conformable with the stratification of the foundary results and the vein may be properly termed a pipe or bed-vein, being conformable with the stratification of the foundary of the foundary of the foundary as a strong branch of blende in this cross-of (which contains some good yellow copper ore) before removing the drilling plant for sinking towards the Clayton addt. In Sait's level the pipe of copper carbonate is not looking so well in the west, but better in the case. I thinking plant for sinking towards the Clayton addt. In Sait's level the pipe of copper carbonate is

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Dec. 1: The lode in the 117 east is 6 ft. wide, and

GAWYON.—G. Rowe, Dec. 1: The lode in the 117 east is 6 ft. with, and ing very promising, composed of capel, sulphur, and arsenical musids, shi little copper ore, and yielding 7 tons per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the last the 117 east, will yield 8 tons of mundic per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the last this level, will yield 7 tons of mundic and ore per fathom. The 105 cross-solved per control of the 118 cross-solved for th

of the 11°, where the next sale, shall finish end of this week, and shall go can by that time.

GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, Dec. 2: There is very little change to report the week; in the winze below the shallow adit we are opening up a large material lode, which in appearance and character is steadily improving a sleph station of; but the water is so much increased that we are unable to make sinfactory progress.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, Dec. 4: Reakall's Shalt: The % sortal been entended 2 fathoms; the ground consists of the same character is legal time past, with an increase of carbonate of lime and a mixture of hall on

mapecti blende i Shaft: paying at 100s. pitch in set to fo per fath 5 cwts. 100s. per in a sati GREA cross-curbeing h. Cross-cuthing fris in cotthe min proved, mostly is at preper fath the lode value latthe side. looks m

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THE MINING JOURNAL

THE MI

composed of spar and rider, worth 20 cwts. of ore per fm.—Greenlaws, Jacks son's Level: The cross-vein main level is in plate and grey beds under great limestone, vein 1½ ft, wide douk.—Watson's Drift: West end poor and hard; twein 4 ft. wide, composed of rider and spar mixed, worth for ore 5 cwts. per fathom. In Lev's rise the vein has improved, being 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar of good quality, worth 24 cwts. of ore per fathom, and opening out good stoping ground above Lowe's drift. Quarry level is in plate; the vein is storing, composed of carbonate of iron, spar, and spots of ore. We are now reaping the benefit from the new reservoir, and water storage therein. Had this not been made dressing would have been at a stand.—Killhope, Coal Sill drift: The vein is 9 in. wide, composed of spar and rider. In Snodbury trial the men are driving towards the vein in Top Flat random. There are no indications of ore at present; we expect vein will be cut in about a week.—Burnhope Trial: We are still driving in decomposed plate and clay, and have a pretty well defined vein, out of which fine samples or specimens of ore are daily found. The douk is also well mixed with fine ore. There are indications of sill setting on in level root. I think there is no doubt but that we shall find a good mine here when we reach the firm ground.—Burtree Pasture: The Nattrass Gill drift is very hard to drive; vein 2½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and rider, worth for ore 10 cwts. per fathom. Donatdson's level is looking a little more kind y, and I think it will improve soon. The vein is 4 ft. wide, and worth for ore 10 cwts. per fathom. Donatdson's level is looking a little more kind y, and I think it will improve soon. The vein is 4 ft. wide, and worth for ore 10 cwts. per fathom. Donatdson's level is looking a little more kind y, and I think it will improve soon. The vein is 4 ft. wide, and worth for ore 10 cwts. per fathom. Donatdson's level is 10 cwts. per fathom.

WEST GARADON.—N. Richards, Dec. 3: Gilpin's lods in the back o

### WATSON BROTHERS MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS, MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, & 1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, & 1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

It is some years ago (somewhere about 1869), we think, that we were underground in the Van Mine, and found out the mistake we had made in not accepting 1-10th of the mine at the price it was then offered at. Since that time the mine has sold 70,000 tons of lead ore, 25,000 tons of blende, the whole amounting to 1,000,000 in money. To the shareholders 380,000 in royalties. These returns were made principally between the 40 and the 90 fm. levels. The deepest level in the old mine is the 120, but a winze has been sunk to a depth of 185 fms., with ore holding good all the way. The company was in 15,000 shares, 41. 5s. paid, and the shares rose to 501, per share and upwards. The fall in lead made a serious difference to the profits, though in the year ending Dec. 31 last the sales of lead and blende realised 25,5831. 12s. 6d. It was found at this time that the lead ore was dipping away fast towards the west, and to follow it and work it under the grit, or hard sandstone, at Edwards' shaft would require an expenditure beyond the returns of the old mine of about 2001. per month. It was, therefore, afterwards decided to wind-up the old company, and form a new one, in 30,0001 shares, of 10s. each—15,000 to be given free to the old holders and 15,000 issued, which has been done, at 10s. per share, to raise 75001, for working their western ground, where good lead has been seen, and may soon lead to important results.

At the old mine it has been estimated by experts that 50 to 100 tons of lead ore can be raised monthly at a profit, from the reservos alone, for upwards of 10 years; this is exclusive of blende. While, therefore, this part of the mine can be worked to a profit and probably to a dividend, there is a capital of 75001, to devote to the western part, where there is a traited by experts that 50 to 100 tons of lead ore can be raised monthly at a profit, from the reservos alone, for upwards of 10 years; this is exclusive of blende. While

EAST BLUE HILLS.-We may have something to say upon this

West Francis shares have had a rise this week, as we have long foretold, and they are not yet at half their value. The average produce from all points in the mine last week was 140 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff!

In reply to "Inquirer," we may state that large numbers of Metal and Flow shares have been taken, and are being purchased, in Cornwall by those acquainted with the property. It is not looked upon as a mere speculation; those best acquainted with it write us, "The shares are worth 11., and time will show it."

re-election.

Also for the election of a director in the place of Thomas Daniel Hill, Esq., deceased, and of an auditor in the place of Lewis Hill Bliss, Esq., resigned. Lewis Hill Bliss, Esq., offers himself for the vacant directorship, and Colonel Francis Gordon Hilberto offers himself for the vacant auditorship.

Proprietors are requested to take note of the following provisions of the

Proprietors are requested to take note of the propose some Charter, viz.:—

I.—Every proprietor intending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate for the vacant office of director or auditor, must, within 10 days of the date of the first insertion of this advertisement, signify by some writing under his or her hand, to be left within the same 10 days at this office, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name, and place of abode of the candidate intended to be proposed by him or her.

II.—A list of candidates, with the names of the proprietors (if any) by whom they are proposed, will be exhibited in this office at least 14 days prior to the date of election.

date of election.

III.—No proprietor will be entitled to vote at this meeting unless his or her name shall have been registered at least three calendar months prior to the date

of election.
The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed on the 22nd December 1834, and re-opened on the 3th January, 1835.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.
13, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. London, 5th Dec., 1834.

CALIFORNIAN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY.

509. MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CAL. J. JACKSON, Manager

### TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSES, PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS,

ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON

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PURCHASER OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

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### BIRMINGHAM. THE LEAD WARRANT COMPANY

(LIMITED). RESERVE UNCALLED CAPITAL ... £29,355. BANKERS : Mesers. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, AND CO.

The Company receive for storage at their Warrant Yard, in the Millwall Docks, PIG LEAD, for which STAMPED WARRANTS are issued, representing the amount of Lead deposited.

These Warrants are recognised and accepted by BANKERS as sufficient security to enable the holider to obtain advances on the Lead stored. The Company do NOT make advances on Lead deposited with them. Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

6, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

## The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, DEC. 5, 1884.

IRON. & s.d. &	s. d.	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d
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Hoops, Staff., 6 7 6-	-	Flat Bottoms 52 10 0- 64 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 6 5 0- 8	7 6	Wallaroo nom.
STEKL,		Burra, or P.O.C 60 0 0
English spring12 0 0-18	0 0	Other brands nom. 57 10 0- 58 0 0
cast30 0 0-45	0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b 50 5 0-
Bwedish, keg13 0 0-14	0 0	QUICESILVER.
, fag. ham13 10 0-14	10 0	Flasks, 75 lbs., war 6 15 0
Rails at works 4 17 6- 5	0 0	Риозриов Вионая.
Light, at works 5 17 6- 6	0 0	Alloys I. and II £105 0 0
LEAD.		112 0 0
English pig, common10 17 6-11	0 0	WI and WII 125 0 0
L.B11 0 0-11	2 6	TY 102 0 0
W.B11 2 6-11	5 0	Duro A, Duro B 98 0 0
sheet and bar11 12 6-11	15 0	,
pipe12 5 0-	-	BRASS.
red13 5 0-14	0.0	Wire 534d6 d.
white14 10 0-18	10 0	Tubes 7% -7%
natent shot 14 0 0-	-	Sheets 5 -
Spanish10 12 6-10 :	13 9	Yel, met. sheath. & sheets 5 -5%
NICKEL.	-	TIN-PLATES.* per box
Metal per owt	-	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 10-1 20
Ore 10 percent, per ton	- 1	2nd quality 0 18 0- 1 0 0
SPELTER.		Coke, 1st quality 0 16 0- 0 16 6
Bilesian ordinary brands14 2 6-14	50	2nd quality 0 15 0- 0 16 0
special brands, 14 7 6-14 1	12 6	Black per ton 15 10 0
	_	Canada, Staff. or Gla. 12 0 0-
Sheet sinc	00	at Liverpool 12 0 9-

At the works, is. to is. 6d, per box less for ordinary; 10s, per ton less for mada; IX 6s, per box more than IO quoted above, and add 5s, for each X. rne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brands,

REMARKS.—The month of December has opened very badly for all metals, and during the past week business has been done at very irregular prices. The tone is extremely sensitive, and holders are becoming more and more nervous. Crippled by recent losses they all metals, and during the past week business has been done at very irregular prices. The tone is extremely sensitive, and holders are becoming more and more nervous. Crippled by recent losses they push sales to an enormous extent, and as prompts fall due operators seem more inclined to sell, and cut their losses, rather than hold out in the hope of better times. The real and actual state of the markets is more or less disregarded, and the feeling for the time being regulates prices. Every fail in prices is viewed with the keenest anxiety, and something approaching a semi-panic often prevails. The regular influences of trade bear no effect at the present time; the markets are had, and there is a way greated when the seminary of the control of the seminary of the control of th

the price is now 8*l*, lower than it was last year; 15*l*, less than in 1882, 1881, and 1880; whilst the stock in round figures is now more than 4000 tons less than what it was last year; 5000 tons less than in 1881; and 17,000 tons less than in 1881; and 19,000 tons less than in 1890, a feature which in face of the increased supplies shows an enormous augmentation in the deliveries.

IRON.—The iron market remains dull, and there is no particular

IRON.—The iron market remains dull, and there is no particular change to record, business continuing contracted, and prices low. The November statistics are fairly favourable, and show a small decrease in the public stocks in both Glasgow and Middlesborough, but the reduction is not very heavy, so practically we may say there is no noteworthy alteration in the statistical position of the market. In Glasgow there are warrants in circulation for 489,365 tons, and in Middlesborough for 51,440 tons. The falling off of the shipments in Scotland continues to be a feature which affords cause for anxiety, for the whole year they are considerably less than they have been for any time during the past six weeks. Week after week shows a still further reduction, and whether we take the weekly or the annual comparisons they are found to be extremely unsatisfactory. This is one of the nacet unfavourable features in the market so far as Scotch pigs are concerned, and it is a striking evidence of the deficiency of trade throughout the whole of the present year. Stocks, however, are lighter, which arises from reduced production, the number of furnaces in blast at the present time being less than what they have been at the corresponding time for several years past.

Undoubtedly makers are acting in their own interests, and, perhaps, in the

throughout the whole of the present year. Stocks, however, are lighter, which arises from reduced production, the number of furnaces in blast at the present time being less than what they have been at the corresponding time for several years past.

Undoubtedly makers are acting in their own interests, and, perhaps, in the interests of the trade at large, in damping down their furnaces in times of depression—at seasons when there is not sufficient outlet for their produce; but it is anything but a promising and satisfactory sign when furnaces are standing idle, and many of the works are obliged to close their doors, throwing, as it does, numerous hands out of employment, and thus causing a considerable amount of distress amongst the working classes. The furnaces at Kinneil are said to her been blown out, whilst there is a fair demand for makers' iron in general, and quotations for all brands remain without change. The Glasgow warrant maket, has been fairly steady. It spened on Monday at 42s, 95d,, advanced to 42s, 134d, and receded again to 42s, 104d,, and on Tuesday morning it was steady at 43s, but fell away in the course of the afternoon to the amen figure as on the previous day. On Wednesday the market was steady at 43s, id. to 43s, 25d, and afterwards receded to 42s, 113d, while yesterday the market was easier, and the demand flat, the quotation being 42s, 10d, to 42s, 8d,, and to-day there has not been much doing, and the closing price is 42s 9d. The shipmens last week were 6540 tons, against 2925 tons for the same week of last year, being a decrease of 2728 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 499,428 tons, against 5178 tons for the same week of last year, being a decrease of 2728 tons, and which makes at total decrease for the whole of this year, ompared with last of 2108 tons. The Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 7855 tons, against 3178 tons for the same week of last year, being a decrease of 323 tons, and which makes a total decrease for the whole

during the afternoon buying became spirited, and the price recovered fully 10s., and to-day the market has been again steady, and a forther advance effected in prices. This turn in an upward direction is fully justified by the actual state of the market, and were it not for the sensitive state of other markets the reaction would have been rather surprising, for the position of this metal is highly satisfactory. The total visible stock last month was reduced to 13,328 tons, against 13,318 tons at the end of the previous month, and 15,353 tons on Nov. 30, 1883. The deliveries in London and Holland last month were 2005 tons, and although the comparison is not favourable with] corresponding months, yet at the same time since the deliveries in October were so exceptionally large the quantity must be considered satisfactory.

liveries in October were so exceptionally large the quantity must be considered satisfactors striking feature is undoubtedly the low price. We have now a stock of 2600 tons less than a year ago, and the price 13. to 14. lower, and, compared with 1832, the stock is now fully 2000 tons less and the price 23. to 24. lower. Whatever may be [said 10] of other metals, there is no new channels of any importance opened at present for the supply of tin, and, apparently, no likelihood of its coming forward in increased quantities yet awhile. The figures we have quoted show that the present wants of the trade are increased of the supplies by a monthly average of about 170 tons; and, further, excess of the supplies by a monthly average of about 170 tons; and, further, excess of the supplies by a monthly average of about 170 tons; and, further, excess of the supplies by a monthly average of about 170 tons; and further prices were even 10. or 201, higher than they are now, no injurious effect would be produced upon the regular demand, for the statistics just published show that in November of the two previous years, when such advances upon present prices were ruling, the deliveries upon both occasions were slightly in excess than what they were last month.

LEAD continues steady, with Spanish at 101, 12s, 6d, for arrival and 101, 13s, 9d, for prompt, while English pigs are still quoted at

and 101. 13s. 9d. for prompt, while English pigs are still quoted at 101. 17s. 6d. to 111. per top.

SPELTER still rules the same for ordinaries at 141. 2s. 6d. to 141. 5s. and special brands at 141. 7s. 6d. to 141. 12s. 6d. per ton.

STEEL.—There is no new feature to record; some works are fairly busy, but others are rather slack.

TIN.PLATES.—There is practically no change to record either in

TIN-PLATES.—There is practically no change to record either in

demand or price.

QUICKSILVER.—Second-hand parcels are being offered less freely,
and importers continue firm at 61. 15s.

There has been rather more animation in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and one or two mines have been in request at advanced prices; but for the most part quotations remain merely nominal. Those most in demand have been West Frances, East Blue Hills, Dolcoath, Organos, Oscar, Killifreth, South Condurrow, West Kitty, Metal and Flow, Wheal Crebor, Prince of Wales, Mysore, Colorado, and a few others.

West Kitty, Metal and Flow, Wheal Crebor, Prince of Wales, Mysore, Colorado, and a few others.

Tin remains low, but no change has yet been made in the standards for ore. Statistics show that the stocks in hand have been reduced nearly 600 tons on the month, yet the price has declined. In shares very little is doing, except in one or two prominent mines. Carn Breas are quoted 2 to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; Dolcoath, 66 to 66½; East Pool, 38½ to 39½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 8 to 3½; South Frances, 6 to 6½; Tincroft, 6½ to 7½; West Basset, 1½ to 2; West Frances have been in good demand, and advanced to 6½, 7; West Kitty, 8½ to 9; Wheal Agar, 16½ to 17; Wheal Basset, 1½ to 2; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Metal and Flow, ½ to ½; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes), ½ to ½; Wheal Uny, ½ to ½. Killifreths have been more in demand, and the price in Cornwall has advanced to ½, ½; Goodevere, 1 to 1½; Mounts Bay, 2s. to 3s.; Polberro, 2½ to 2½; South Crofty, 2½ to 3½, and have been more in request, owing to an improvement in the bottom of the 205 fm. level or the deepest point of the mine. Trevaunance, 2 to 2½; West Goolphin, ½ to ½; to ½ as Blue Hills have been in good demand all the week, and leave off 5-16ths to 7-16ths. The mine is said to be opening up one of the off 5-16ths to 7-16ths. The mine is said to be opening up one of the best speculations in the Kitty district, and as rain has set in the large quantities of tinstuff accumulated will now be stamped and sent to market.

sent to market.

COPPER is flat, there is very little doing in copper mines, and shares are mostly at nominal quotations. Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; Devon Great Consols, 1½ to 2; Devon Friendship, 1-16th to ½; Gunnislake (Clitters), ¾ to ½; New Langford, ½ to ¾; Marke Valley, ¾ to ½; Mellanear, ¾ to ½; New West Caradon, 2s. to 3s.; Prince of Wales, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; West Caradon, 1s. to 2s. Wheal Crebor, ½ to 1½; three stopes in the back of the 144 west are yielding 24 tons of copper ore and 8 tons of mundic per fathom. West Crebor, 2s. to 3s., call paid; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 2091. 7s. 7d., taking credit for arrears of calls at 4961. Is. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Captain Andrews, the agent, was present, and explained its position and prospects. He has been from the first one of the largest shareholders in the mine, and is very sanguine that in driving the pioneer levels west a good discovery may be made, and then the shaft would be sunk below the 95. This agent discovered the great course of ore in Wheal Crebor, and appears to be very sanguine as to West Crebor, which is situate between two rich mines—Wheal Crebor and the Old Luscombe. South Caradon, ½ to ¾; West Seton, 2½ to 3.

which is situate between two rich mines—wheat Creor and the Old Luscombe. South Caradon, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{4}\$; West Seton, \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ to 3.

LEAD continues steady, and many therefore look for an improvement in shares in some of the mines. For a long time past they have been almost unsaleable, and with mere nominal quotations:— Nave been almost unsaleable, and with mere nominal quotations:—
Vans are quoted \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\); Great Laxey, 9 to 10; Roman Gravels, 3 to \(\frac{3}{2}\); Leadhills, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Old Shepherds, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Standard Lead, 1 to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Weardale, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Ecton, 2 to \(\frac{1}{2}\).

FOREIGN MINES. — Shares in foreign mines participate in the

general depression. The principle quotations, many quite nominal are—Akankoo, \(\frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Alamillos, \(\frac{1}{4}\); to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Almada and Tirlio, 1-16th to 3-16ths; Balkis, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3-16ths; Birdseye, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; a dividend of 2s. per share has been declared. Bratsberg, 1 to \(\frac{1}{2}\); California Gold, \(\frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); Callao Bis, 11-16ths to 13-16ths; Cape Copper, 41 to 42; Chilie Gold, 1-16th to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Colorado, \(2\)\; to \(\frac{2}{6}\); Tortuna, \(2\)\; to \(\frac{3}{6}\); Frontino and Bolivia, \(\frac{3}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); Kapanga, \(9\)\. to 1-16th; La Plata, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; the returns for Novembershow—Ore received from company's mine, 825 tons; total ore received, 4100 tons; ore smelted, 5000 tons; bullion produced, 400 tons; silver produced, 100,000 czs. La Trinidad has proved a great success, and the shares are quoted \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\). Mason and Barry, \(8\)\frac{3}{6}\); 8\(\frac{3}{6}\); Montana, \(\frac{3}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); New Emma, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; New Potosi, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Nundydroog, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; New Potosi, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Organos, 11-16ths to 13-16ths; Orita, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); Ruebrada Railway, 3 to 3\(\frac{3}{6}\). Richmond, 3\(\frac{3}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); a full report of the meeting, and leave off \(\frac{1}{6}\) to \(\frac{1}{6}\). Panulcillo, \(\frac{2}{6}\) to 3\(\frac{3}{6}\); Quebrada Railway, 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{6}\). Richmond, 3\(\frac{3}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{6}\); a full report of the meeting will be found in another column. Rio Tinto, 12\(\frac{3}{6}\) to 13\(\frac{3}{6}\); Schwabs Gully, 5\(\frac{1}{6}\) to 6; St. John del Rey, 80 to 85; South Australian Mines Corporation, 1-16th to \(\frac{1}{6}\); Tharsis, 5\(\frac{3}{6}\); to 6\(\frac{1}{6}\); Tolima, A, 6 to 6\(\frac{1}{6}\); ditto, B, 4 to 5. United Mexican, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) to 8\(\frac{3}{6}\); the excess of returns over outlay on the mine of San Cayetano de

The MARKET FOR MINE SHARES on the Stock Exchange has be exceedingly dull throughout the week; in fact, the amount of business done has been scarcely worth consideration. There was a slight spurt this (Friday) morning, but it did not last a couple of hour, and everything now is as flat as ever. All metals are rather more depressed than last week, and no improvement is now hoped for before the New Year. It appears, however, that the public have no misgivings as to the future, as two or three small concerns which are being floated almost rejustely have been fairly specific. misgivings as to the future, as two or three small concerns which are being floated almost privately have been fairly successful in obtaining capital—the Tamar Silver Smelting Company and the Wheal Metal and Flow, for example—though subscriptions have not, it is understood, been received so rapidly as could be desired. The great success of the week has undoubtedly been La Trinidad, the prospectus of which was only advertised last Saturday, yet the lists were closed to-day, and it is stated that between three times and four times the amount to be subscribed has been applied for: the shares are now quoted 14 to 2 prem., and probeen applied for; the shares are now quoted 14 to 2 prem, and promoters are naturally jubilant to find that there is still ample capital forthcoming for an enterprise sufficiently attractive; and it is under-stood that several other enterprises will be launched before the New Year. La Trinidad is beyond question a rich mine, but was shamefully neglected by the late proprietor, who applied the whole instead of the surplus profits to expenditure, not even in Mexico, the result being that his widow was so involved that the entire property was bought at a far lower price than would otherwise have been possible. If the concern be properly and economically managed, as it no doubt will be, there is nothing to prevent its becoming a great and permanent enterprise—something more than a second Richmond.

second Richmond.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening says:—During the past week the Cornish Mine Share Market has been rather quiet, with but few transactions, as is generally the case towards the close of the year. The more important shares remain fairly firm, and generally speaking prices continue well maintained. Dolcoaths are still in request, and the mine continues to develope favourably. West Frances is attracting attention, and East Pools remain firm. Agars, Tincroft, and Cook's Kitchen are not so good, and Killifreth have been done at from 16s. down to 12s. 6d., closing at the latter price. The prospects at West Frances appear better, and at West Basset the mine has an improving appearance. St. Just United is also reported to be looking better. At Redruth yesterday 967 tons of copper ores realised 2861l., the standard advancing 10s. Next sale at Truro, Dec. 18, quantity 2327 tons, of which Devon Great Cosols contributes 850, South Caradon 350, and Wheal Crebor 454 tons. The Copper Queen Copper Mine of Arizona has, it is said, just been

sale at Truro, Dec. 18, quantity 2327 tons, of which Devon Great Cosols contributes 850, South Caradon 350, and Wheal Crebor 454 ton. The Copper Queen Copper Mine of Arizona has, it is said, just been secured by British capitalists; it will, therefore, be interesting to investors and speculators to learn something of the reputation of the property. It was stated two years since in the Mining Journal:—This grand mine, or, properly speaking, copper quarry (for as such at present it is principally worked), is undoubtedly the largest and richest that has been discovered in modern times. Samples of the ore which have reached London include as rich green and blee carbonates and red and grey oxides of copper as have ever been seen, many of the specimens yielding from 40 to 45 per cent., and it is reported that a sufficient quantity has been discovered and laid open to ensure a lasting and profitable mine, the amount of ore actually in sight being variously estimated from 70,000 up to 110,000 tons. The ore carries its own flux, and is so easily smelted that bullion averaging from 96 to 97 per cent. of copper is produced at one fusion. To quote one of our most noted and respected authorities, "it runs through the furnace like butter." The ore is consequently all smelted at the mine, and the copper bullion forwarded in ingols to New York, where it is in great demand, especially for electrical purposes . . . the profits for three months ending November 30 amounted to 40,000%. . . . The above are the results obtained from the development of one only of the deposits of copper or; there are, however, two other similar outcrops in the property. From the deposit now being worked there is ample ore laid open for many years to come for two additional furnaces, and they could be erected and put in operation in four months. . . . Meanwhile, from two furnaces only the mine is yielding net profits amounting to from

years to come for two additional furnaces, and they could be erected and put in operation in four months. . . Meanwhile, from two furnaces only the mine is yielding net profits amounting to from 120,0004. to 150,0004. per annum, and the reserves of ore which have been laid open in a few months are more than double the quantity contained in the noted Cape Copper Mines of South Africa.

The New Mysore Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 100,0004., in shares of 11. each, has been formed to purchase for 10,0004., and develope 200 acres of the Mysore gold field. The property is held by the Dingley Estates and Gold Mining Company, under a lease from the Mysore Government for 30 years from August, 1880. The rent is nominal, but a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gold raised is reserved by the Government. From reports of Capt. Plummer, on the Mysore Mine, it appears that the ore gets richer the deeper they go for it, and the new company's property is situated on identical reefs to the Mysore Mine; besides which the presence of similar ancient workings indicate rich deposits below. The new company propose to confine operations entirely to sinking on one shaft, in the same way as is being done in the Mysore Mine until the same depth is obtained, when the same rich deposits are expected to the mean of the contract of Mr. W. Phil Prince on the 300 acres. same depth is obtained, when the same rich deposits are expected to be met with. From reports of Mr. W. Bell-Davies, on the 320 acres of which this property forms a part, it would seem that there are god prospects of obtaining gold, although the two

have not gone sufficiently down to cut a lode. The Tamar Tin Smelting Company, with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 1l. each, has been formed to purchase for 5000l., and carry on the extensive works of the same name, held under lease from the extensive works of the same name, held under lease from the extensive works of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the extensive works of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of the same name, held under lease from the carries of t the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, for 21 years from December, 1883, at the nominal rent of 40*l*, per annum, and erected at a cost of many thousands of pounds. The works are claimed to posses the great advantage of having a quay close at hand, at which ves considerable tonnage may be discharged free of dues. It is estion the basis of results actually obtained at these works that he some profits must be realised. An important feature of the many profits to the ma some profits must be realised. An important feature of the under taking is, the prospectus states, that the company enters at once into possession of the works at a nominal rent, and so reaps the advantage of the variations. No promotion money has, or will be, paid, and purchase of engine and other machinery has been based upon the auction value, which represents only about one-sixth of the cost of erection.

The Tyneside and District Tramways Company, with a capital of 50,000%, in shares of 10% each, has been formed to acquire the parliamentary owner of the Jaroways Helburg and District tramways, the

mentary power of the Jarrow and Hebburn and District tramways, the works for which have not yet been commenced, and to construct, equip, and work by steam or horse power the tramways thereby

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authorised. The proposed line would form an excellent means of communication between the harbour and docks at the mouth of the fyne and Hebburn, and would pass through the thickly populated and manufacturing districts of South Shields, Tyne Docks, Jarrow, and Hebburn. The tramways are, it is stated, promoted entirely by gentlemen having large interests in the neighbourhood, with the object of developing the district, and supplying the public with the means of communication which have long been needed. The promoters hand over to a trustee their interest in this undertaking for the cost of the parliamentary and other expenses out of pocket, free of any profit; and no payment whatever in the shape of promotion money will be made to the promoters or any other payments except for expenses incurred in the formation of the company.

The English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, with a capital of 250,000L, in shares of 10L each, has been incorporated.

money will be made to the promoters or any other payments except for expenses incurred in the formation of the company.

The English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, with a capital of \$50,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has been incorporated, to obtain such improved regulations as may render the management of American railways less autocratic and secret, and may place them more within the knowledge and legitimate control of the proprietors. The best plan for uniting holders of securities in this country to try and accomplish this object, has been very carefully considered, and in order to create and maintain a permanent organisation which will have the power of re-electing its board at given periods, it is thought that the most effective plan is that of a joint-stock company limiting the holdings of each shareholder, and thus to unite a numerous proprietary interested in American securities. The association will assist in obtaining legislation to limit the excessive powers of American railways to issue shares and bonds, borrow money, &c., without the consent of the shareholders; it will also collect interest or dividend for holders of shares or bonds.

Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co., invite subscriptions for 1,970,5472. Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company. The railway forms a direct through route from Montreal to Chicago, and passes for the greater part of its length through the richest agricultural districts of Canada, also giving direct communication between Toronto and Montreal. The road is completed and running throughout, is built in a most substantial manner, and equipped with new rolling stock of the Ontario and Quebec east of Smith's Falls its traffic will be carried by the Canadian Pacific to Montreal, where it connects with the railway system of the Middle and Eastern States, and of the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, and with sea-going vessels via the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The railway has exceptional advantages, both as respects local traf

mass san caceptological advantages, both as respects local traffic and a through route from the Western States to the seaboard. The issue price of the stock is 92½ per cent.

Messrs. Blake Brothers and Co., invite subscriptions for \$3,000,000 Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RailwayTerminal Mortgage Five per Cent. Gold Bonds at the price of 95 per cent., or 1904. per bond of \$1000, bearing interest from Jan. 1, 1885. These bonds are the direct obligation of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, and form part of a total issue of \$5,000,000 secured by mortgage dated July 1, 1884, on real estates in Chicago, Cook County, and Milwaukee. No further issue of mortgage bonds can be made until the company have bought additional lands. According to the official report the net earning for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 were \$10,046,942, which left after paying all interest on bonds, 7 per cent. on the preferred shares, and 7 per cent. on the common shares, a surplus of \$1,459,672.

The London agency of the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) notify that

asrpius of \$1,459,672.

The London agency of the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) notify that they have received instructions from Vienna regarding the reimbursements of the Five per Cent. Imperial Royal Privileged Crown Prince Rudolf Railway, Gold Obligations, Salzkammergut Line, and holders are requested to apply at the office.

The lists of subscription for the shares of the Hattlepools Steam Tramways Company will close on Monday.

Devon Great Consols, 2 to 2½; the monthly sampling of copper ore is 850 tons. The lode in Bray's cross-cut on the new south lode, so far as seen, is producing mundic and copper ores, and the 112 level west at Watson's part of the mine is producing 2 tons of mineral per fathom.

level west at Watson's part of the mine is produced by the fathom.

Drakewalls, ½ to ½; the engine-shaft is being pushed down below the 102 fm, level, in which the lode appears to be increasing in size, and is worth on an average 104. per fathom. The agent states that the north lode is opening out well, being of a strong masterly character, producing fair quality tinstuff for the stamps, and with the appearance of such a lode it ought to make large quantities of minesal in dorth.

appearance of such a lode it ought to make large quantities of mineral in depth.

Lisbon-Berlyn, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; the directors have issued a circular, with telegram dated Nov. 25, and signed by Mr. Glinister, resident director, who was sent out to see and report on the properties, and by Mr. Crittenden, the mining superintendent. It is considered to show the substantial progress of the development of the properties, and the prospects of returns from working both by crushing and hydraulicing at no distant date. All the rock crushing machinery is on the gold fields and 20 stamps about being erected, returns being expected therefrom in about four months. The telegram says— "500 ft. (in) tunnel vein 2 (ft.) 4000 tons ore developed will mill 2 ozs. (to) ton. (Will) erect 20 stamps mill, will be commenced at once, returns in four months, will crush 50 tons a day. Expect to commence working hydraulics in about 30 days."

Kit Hill Great Consols, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \); the Tunnel level has been extended to 32 fms. During the past month the engine-shaft has been sunk \( \frac{1}{2} \) fms., and in the course of next month it is expected that it will be sunk nearly to a sufficient depth, where driving will be commenced on the lode with a view to drivage, so as to communicate with the Tunnel level, and intersect the numerous lodes between these two points, where there is every reason to believe good tin ore will be met with.

Raby and Dunderberg, \( \frac{3}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \); the weekly report advises that another cave had been encountered at the west shaft of the Lord

will be met with.

Ruby and Dunderberg, \$\frac{3}{8}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; the weekly report advises that another cave had been encountered at the west shaft of the Lord Byron, which had ore on the footwall the whole length. This is considered very promising. The late discovery of ore in the 230 ft. level of the Dunderberg was looking well.

South Frances, 6\frac{1}{2}\$ to 6\frac{1}{2}\$; the mines continue to open out well, and the additional works at Marriott's shaft will soon be finished, when the returns of tin are expected to be considerably increased.

Spitskop, 9-16ths to 11-16ths: the manager at Lydenburg reports by this week's mail since his last he has sunk and driven 125 ft. 5 in. and that Silo Hill continues to develope good prospects. He also reports that in order to test the hydraulic ground he has stripped and washed a paddock containing 46\frac{2}{3}\$ cubic yards near McLachland's Gulch (some considerable distance from his other discoveries), the result in gold obtained being 7d. per cubic yard. Mr. Stone regards this contained to the containing and the considerable distance from his other discoveries, the result in gold obtained being 7d. per cubic yard. Mr. Stone rethe result in gold obtained being 7d. per cubic yard. Mr. Stone regards this as very satisfactory.

In Lead Mine shares there is scarcely anything doing, and as there

In Lead Mine shares there is scarcely anything doing, and as there seems to be no immediate prospect of any rise in the price of lead few speculators show any disposition to purchase shares in mines producing the metal. Quotations are purely nominal. Roman Gravels, 3\frac{1}{4} to 3\frac{1}{2}; as will be seen by the report from the manager, the mine continues to open out well. The half-monthly sale of 100 tons of lead ore on Thursday last realised 720%. Leadhills, 1\frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{2}; Grippa' adit on Brown's lode has further improved during the last week.

week.
The South London Tramways Company traffic returns for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 29:—Week's receipts, 9391. 5s. 9d.; receipts for corresponding week last year, 9331. 16s. 10d.; receipts from Jan. 1 to date, 56,3071. 13s. 7d.; receipts for corresponding period last type 31.5751. 4s. 25. period last year, 31,5751. 4s. 6d.

NATAL GOLD FIELDS.—Gold is being produced in paying quantities at the Tati Gold Fields, South Africa. The auriferous deposits were discovered two years ago, when a party started thither with a small quantity of rude machinery for the purpose of giving the reefs a trial. The fields are situated 829 miles from Pietermaritzburg, and 833 miles from Purpose. The clients is said to be healthy, and and 883 miles from Durban. The climate is said to be healthy, and There are said to be 20 good paying d and water are abundant. reefs upon the property, of which eight have been prospected, and samples of ore assayed in London by Mesars, Johnson, Matthey, and Company. The results of these assays range from 2½ to 32 oss. per ton. As regards the work actually commenced, the proceeds of the

first 100 tons of quartz crushed have already been shipped to England to the agents of the concessionaires, Messrs. Freeman and Bloomfield. This consignment is 10 lbs. 7 ozs. gold amalgam in bars, said to be worth 4*l*. per oz. If this yield continues there is no doubt that the Tati Gold Fields will prove a property of immense value. Later advices, received since the shipment of this gold, state a new amalgamator and an experienced miner has been at work; the crushings are yielding 4 ozs. to the ton.

NEDENÆS.—By advices received this week the 60 fm. level at Skytmur had further improved. They have effected the communication between the 25 and 50 levels, and have now here a large extent of valuable ore ground to stope. A ship is chartered for 300 tons of ore and regulus, which it is expected will sail by the end of the mosth.

OSCAR GOLD MINE.—The report of the proceedings of the general meeting held on Tuesday will be found in another column, and will, no doubt, be interesting and satisfactory to the shareholders generally. It is stated that a sample of the tailings of the first orushing had been assnyed by Mr. Claudet, and gives 1 dwt. 12 grs. per ton, which proves how well the machinery at the mine is doing its duty. The lump of gold shown at the meeting has been sold, and weighed nearly 42½ ozs. standard, and realised 165%.

Mysore Gold.—Mr. H. Wilson Seymour, of Worthing, forwards copy of a telegram just received from the Mysore Mine for the general information of the shareholders. It comes (he says) from a practical and competent gentleman sent out by some present and future shareholders to report on the property:—"Mysore Gold Mine, Dec. 2: Just visited Mysore Mine. Splendid lode 4 ft. wide, full of gold. Last clean up yielded 363 ozs. from 121 tons of quartz; present crushing richer still; estimated over 4 ozs. to the ton. Plates full of gold. Abundance of quartz. Mine a grand success."

COLORADO UNITED MINES.—A circular has been issued to the shareholders which states that a complete understanding had been arrived at between the committee appointed by the shareholders at the special general meeting in July last and the board, respecting the change in management at the mines. As certain agreements existed between the late manager, Mr. W. A. Hamill, and the company, it was not deemed prudent in the interests of the company to terminate them; but now an arrangement has been arrived at whereby Mr. Hamill has resigned the management and agreed upon terms satisfactory to the board and committee to hand over to the company certain lodes which form an extension from a point west of the Terrible main shaft some 2000 ft. The appointment of an efficient manager was receiving attention; meanwhile Major Reed temporarily fills the post. The latest information indicates that a decided change has taken place; east from the Silver Ore shaft the lode in the 14th level being from 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide, and making 2 ft. of ore. This improvement is considered to be due to the fact that another lode which has been cut in this drift has formed a junction with the Terrible, whether it be the Brown or not, is as yet not clear; another lode which has been cut in this drift has formed a junction with the Terrible, whether it be the Brown or not, is as yet not clear; but they were evidently approaching the main easterly ore chute met with in the level above (the 13th). The board have reason to believe that the period in the company's history has been reached when the extensive and almost unparalleled development which has been carried on for so many years past, will be found by tangible results to justify the time and cost of such an enormous undertaking, and it is hoped that the resignation of Mr. Hamill, which her have it is hoped that the resignation of Mr. Hamill, which has been confirmed by two separate and distinct despatches by cable, will restore harmony between the shareholders and the board.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. PIPLEY and ABELL (Dec. 4) write:—There has been no demand for gold for any quarter since our last, and all arrivals have been taken to the Bank; the amount so disposed of being 218,000£, which includes 100,000 sovereigns from Vienna. The Tamar has brought 17,430£ from the River Plate. The silver market has been very steady during the week, and there have been no variations in price, the arrivals mentioned below having all been placed at 49%d. per ounce. The amounts to hand comprise 60,000£ from the Brazils, 45,000£ from New York, 5600£ from Australia; total, 110,600. The Don takes 29,300£ to the West Indies, and the P. and O. steamers 97,800£ to the East. Mexican Dollars remain at 49½d., with but few arrivals, and the market is quiet. The P. and O. steamer has taken 44,150£ to China. The total to hand is 33,000£. The quotations for builtion are—Bar gold, fine, 77s. 61 per ounce standard; bar gold, containing 23 dwts, silver, 77s. 10%d. per ounce standard par silver, fine, 48%d. per ounce standard fat: bar allver, containing 5 grs. gold, 50 ½d. per ounce standard; cake silver, 53%d. per ounce; Maxican Dollars, 49½d. per ounce; quicksilver, 6£ 10s. to 5£ 15s., discount 3 per cent.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 967 tons of ore of 71 average produce, and containing 70 tons 3 cwts. of fine copper, were sold for 28611. 12s. 6d., being 21. 19s. 0d. per ton of ore, 8s. 0d. per unit, or

Compared with the last sale the advance has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9d. The sales and amounts realised were:—Mellanear, 535 tons, 1130l. 17s. 6d.; Levant, 206 tons, 929l. 11s. 6d.; New Cook's Kitchen, 105 tons, 389l. 4s. Violet Seton, 63 tons, 139l. 14l. 6d.; Wheal Uny, 28 tons, 166l. 4s.; Wheal Coates, 16 tons, 58l. 8s.; North Wheal Busy, 14 tons, 48l. 13s.

LEAD ORES. Purchasers,
Nevill, Druce, and Co.
Quirk, Barton, and Co.
Walker, Parker, and Co.
Panther Lead Co.
Runcorn Smelting Co.
J. H. Moore. Date. Mines.
ov. 28—Standard ......
ec. 1—Foxdale ......
4—Roman Gravels .....
ditto ......
ditto ...... Price per ton.

£ 6 13 6 ...

9 0 6 ...

7 3 6 ...

7 4 6 ...

7 3 9 ...

Date, Mines. ec. 2—Cwmystwyth Price per ton. .... £ 2 11 0 ... Purchasers. ... Vivian and Sons. BLACK TIN. Date. Mines.
Dec. 4—Phoenix United
— ditto Price per ton. .. £42 10 0 ... .. 42 10 0 ...

H O R A C E J. T A Y L O R,

MYSORE, BALKIS, AND NUNDYDROOG.—Special business in these shares telescent prices, and bone fide information on application. Telegrams from clients promptly attended to.

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Mr. Budge has DEALINGS in-

Mr. Budge has I 50 Asia Minor. 100 Almada. 250 Balkis. 100 Creigiog. 200 Chile Gold. 80 Canada Copper. 100 Chontales. NGS in— 50 Frontino. 125 Goginan. 100 Gold Coast. 135 Glenrock. 5 Great Laxey. 75 Gunnislake (Clitters). 150 Indian Consolidated. 130 Nouveau Monde. 65 New West Caradon. 50 Organos. 55 Polberro. 50 Potosi (New). 100 Polcrebo. 200 Pestarena. 20 South Condurace. 20 South Condur-20 South Condur-50 Trevannance, 50 Wheal Crebor, 75 West Polbreen, 125 Victoria, 5 West Kitty. starena. uth Conductow. 100 Chontales.
175 Denver.
100 Devala Moyar.
60 Don Pedro.
50 Duchy Peru.
100 East Blue Hills.
75 East Wheal Rose.; 00 Chontales.

75 Denver.

75 Denver.

76 Denver.

76 Denver.

77 Skapaga.

20 South Condurrow.

76 Don Pedro.

25 Leachills.

50 Duchy Peru.

20 East Blue Hills.

40 Marke Valley.

75 West Polbreen.

40 Marke Valley.

75 West Polbreen.

40 Marke Valley.

75 West Polbreen.

40 Marke Valley.

50 New Kitty.

8PECIAL BUSINESS in Ecton, Rio Tinto, Mysore Gold, South Condurrow, Rast Blue Hills, Polberro, Roman Gravels, and Wheal Coates.

MINING OFFICES, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, in referring to their public Circular in the Mining Journal, would also observe that they BUY and SELL SHARES at the nett market prices of the day in all well-established and respectable Mining Companies; also, in English and Foreign Funds, Railway Stocks, to.

## C. PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c., and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

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MANGANESE, BARYTES, SPARS, and ALL ORES on SALE
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ESTABLISHED 1866.—THIRTEEN YEARS IN CORNWALL. SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.O. Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.

VICTORIA also OSCAR GOLD SHOULD BE BOUGHT AT ONCE. There are many mines worth attention, as proceedings of recent shares holders meetings prove beyond doubt. During the last 40 years there has no such opportunity presented itself as the present for investment in British mines. Metals are certain to advance. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained on this point. Buyers must not further delay orders.

Bee Selected List published by S. JAMES, 14, Angel-court, London, E.C.

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25 Bedford United, 27s 6
30 Carn Camborne, 5s. 50 Tresavean, 6s. 6d. 60 Collacombe Cons., 4s. 50 Tresavean, 6s. 6d. 100 Lat Chance, 1s. 50 Tresavean, 6s. 6d. 100 Lat Chance, 1s. 105 D. Friendship, 2s. 3d. 106 East Wh. Bose, 7s. 15 Frongoch, 3s. 9d. 25 West Produce, 4s. 6d. 10 Ecton, 45s. 6d. 25 West Produce, 4s. 6d. 10 Ecton, 45s. 6d. 25 West Produce, 4s. 6d. 10 Cast Wh. Rose, 7s. 15 Frongoch, 3s. 9d. 26 Goginan, 1s. 6d. 26 Akankoo (f.p.), 4s. 3d. 100 Nundquroog, 9s. 9d. 100 Goginan, 1s. 6d. 26 Akankoo (f.p.), 4s. 3d. 100 Cast West Produce, 2s. 60 Goginan, 1s. 6d. 26 Akankoo (f.p.), 4s. 3d. 100 Cast Chance, 1s. 6d. 26 Akankoo (f.p.), 4s. 3d. 100 Cast Chance, 1s. 6d. 26 Akankoo (f.p.), 4s. 3d. 100 Cast Chance, 1s. 50 Cast Chance, 1s

b) Asia Minor, 2s.

10 Great Laxey, £9\(\frac{1}{2}\).

10 Great Holway, 16s.

10 Great Holway, 16s.

10 Great Holway, 16s.

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10 Kith Hill 6t, Cons., 6d.

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10 Kith St, Agnes

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ROPES FOR ÆRIAL TRAMWAYS, SHIPS' RIGGING.

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SPECIALLY FLEXIBLE ROPES, &c., &c.

Care is given to ensure the Ropes being constructed in the way most suitable for their particular work, and by the use of specially selected and tempered metal, the greatest possible uniformity

## "EL CALLAO," GUAYANA, VENEZUELA. 32,200 SHARES. MINE

Gold in bars produced in the month of October, 1884, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London—12,119-23 ozs.

DIVIDEND distributed for each Share, 20 francs.

(Signed) A. LICCIONI, President.

(Signed) VICTOR J. GRILLET, Treasurer. (Signed)

E MOUVEMENT INDUSTRIEL BELGE: REVUE
TECHNIQUE, COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE, sous la direction
to M. l'Ingénieur P. DESGUIN. Paraît le Vendredi de chaque semaine.
Il contient des articles d'actualité sur l'Agriculture, la Navigation, les Mines,
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rubics, le Droit Industriel et Commercial, les Inventions, et les Perfectionnenents, et principalement sur

L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'ANVERS dont il public les plans, les dessins et documents de tous genres. TEXTE ILLUSTRE DE BELLES GRAVURES.

Abonnements annuels:—Belgique, 25 francs; Union postale, 30 francs. S'adresser à l'Administration, Rue des Croisades 32, à Bruxelles. THE PESTARENA UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1834, at 12 o'clook noon precisely, to receive the Accounts and balance-sheet up to the 30th June, together with the reports of the directors, superintendent, and agent at the mines, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

At this meeting one of the directors, viz., Lieut.-Col. O. G. Perceval, retires from office by rotation, but is eligible, and offers himself for re-election.

Mr. H. Swaffield, the auditor, also retires, and offers himself for re-election.

By order of the Board,

EICHARD GARLAND, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 6th December, 1884.

THE BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY THE BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING CUMPANI (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per share, PAYABLE free of income tax on and after the 31st day of December next.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th instant for the purpose of preparing the Dividend List.

December 2nd, 1834.

## THE TAMAR TIN SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED). ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

Sufficient support having been received to warrant an early allotment, intending subscribers will kindly SEND IN THEIR APPLICATIONS to the Liskeard District Bank, Liskeard, or to the undersigned, not later than MONDAY, December 15th, up to which date all applicants will be entitled to the free transfer of 25 fully paid Deferred Shares for every 100 Preferred Shares allotted to them.

Arrangements are being made to commence active operations in January.
For full particulars and Forms of Application, apply to Mr. J. PLETOMER PAGEN, F.G.S., Stock Broker, 41, George-street, Plymouth.

November 25th, 1254.

THE RARA FORTUNA SILVER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

THE LIQUIDATORS INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY of this company (now in working order), together with the

PLANT AND MACHINERY thereon, comprising:—
1.—One 20 horse power PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, with corresponding pump lifts to a depth of 75 metres, and force for double the depth.
2.—One AIR COMPRESSOR, 1 ft. 6 in. diameter, with 3 ft. stroke, with suitable air recover.

2.—One AIR CUMPRESONS, a in. barrel and 20 in. stroke,
3.—One small BRASS PUMP, 3 in. barrel and 20 in. stroke,
4.—One Hall's patent multiple STONE CRUSHER, 12 in. by 8 in. (No. 5), with patent circular picking table.
5.—One Gordon's CHAIT PUMP, 6 in. working barrel, 19 ft. lift.
6.—One pair 20 in. ROLLS and rait wheel.
7.—One lichey's 14 horse power WINDING ENGINE.
8.—One five compartments JIGGER, fitted with water pipes, shafts, &c., complete.

AND GYPSUM WORKS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, the ABOVE WORKS, situated in the parishes of Humberstone and Evington, adjoining the Borough of Lelcester, together with the

LEASES of the MINERAL RIGHTS under about 700 acres of land,

sting of abundant beds of BLUE LIAS LIMESTONE, GYPSUM, and excellent BRICK EARTH.

BLUE LIAS LIMESTONE, GYPSUM, and excellent BRICK EARTH.
Also the ENGINE and BOILER HOUSES, KILNS, MILLS, MACHINERY,
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Also Sa. 2 s. 31 p. of VALUABLE BUILDING LAND adjoining the Great
Northern Railway, with all the necessary way leaves, &c.
The beds of limestons are of similar formation to those of the celebrated district of Barrow-on-Boar.
The lime has met with universal favour amongst engineers, builders, and
contractors; and the whole affords an opportunity for the employment of a
moderate amount of capital seldom met with, as from the proximity of the
works to the important town of Leicester, and the access to one of the leading
nes of railway, a large and profitable trade could undoubtedly be accured.
For terms and further particulars apply to
Mears. ROLLESTON, Land Agents, Leicester.

### Jotices to Correspondents.

CENTRAL WYNAAD —Can any correspondent inform me who is the liquidator of this company, and what is being done with regard to it ?—A. U. S.

CENTEAL WYNAD — Can any correspondent inform me who is the liquidator of this company, and what is being done with regard to it #—A. U. S. ALMADA AND TRRITO CORSOLIDATED.—A slight error has crept into your otherwise careful report of Mr. Schofield's speech on Nov. 28. You state that the cost of freight went up from \$2½ to \$3 to \$4 a ton, making a difference of 2l. a ton. It should have been \$4 a carga (which is 300 hs.)—J. A. Mondan.

GOLD COAST MINING COMPANY.—Alout this time last year, when the meetings which ensued upon Mr. Joy's quarrel took place, some of the shareholders thought that both he and the committee of enquiry were only tools in the hands of others. The late secretary in language, perhaps, rather too much distinguished for its plainness, pointed out that chairmen with no substantial interest in a concern, did not work, as a rule, for nothing; that it was absurd to put in an entirely new board, and that no one who had already expressed his conviction of the hopelessness of the situation ought to be allowed a share in the management. Accordingly the shareholders only dismissed Mr. Joy and Mr. Coleman. But what about the rest of the question? The new Chairman is in South Africa, Mr. Sals and Mr. Thorne, two of the old pessimists, have the chief management; of the two old directors, Mr. Stewart has resigned, disastisfied with the conduct of the business, and Capt. Molesworth has been unable to attend much through ill-health. Now the shareholders are called together again I will anticipate a possible result. The mine may have to be wound up; if so, I only wish to direct attention to its ultimate possessor. Who he is, and what he gives for it.—A. S.; Licerpool, De. 4.

Receivel,—"C. W." (Middlesborough): The dividends declared by the Anglo-Sansih companies are resulted a none-like and the statement in the result in the result in the result in the result.

have to be wound up; if ao, I only wish to direct attention to its ultimate possessor. Who he is, and what he gives for it.—A. S.: Licerpool, Dec. 4.

Received,—"O. W." (Middlesborough): The dividends declared by the Anglo-Spanish companies are regularly announced in the Journal; we know of nothing published in England which would give the dividends paid on all Spanish mines—"B. S. R."—"M. O. S."—"G. E. P." (New York): Your remark that the mines were sometimes well managed and was provided with sufficient capital implies that the management was not always efficient, and in mining very little carelessness makes the difference between success and failure. If it be even true that the mines left the former ownerla million and a a half of dollars in debt it does not follow that with constant good management the result would be the same. Again, the occurrence of ore in management the result would be the same. Again, the occurrence of ore in management the result would be the same. Again, the occurrence of ore, indeed the abundance of mineral has been proved by previous working. The duties and freights payable upon machinery and stores does not affect one mine more than another in the same district, and the 3% per cent. duty payable upon sliver extracted is likewise payable by all. The Apaches are, no doubt, unpleasant neighbours; but they will soon be killed off or civilised as railway communication is opened up through their country—"A. H." (Cownsymlog) can supply "O. C.," of Lisbon, with a volume of Mining Journal for 1883, in good condition, for 30s.; the cost of carriage to Lisbon will probably be about 10s. or 12s. If the amount be remitted we will see to the careful shipment—"C. and Co. (Fenchurch Avenue): We know of no circular that gives the total amount of gold turned out by the gold-producing countries; but an approximately accurate list could be prepared from such a book as "Lock on Gold"—"T. H." (Darlington): Send details—"W. E. T." (Worsley): There is no list published in any country that we know of givi

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

BAILWAY FREIGHTS. When the present Parliament assembled in the spring for the despatch of urgent and weighty questions of national importance few subjects were looked forward to with more interest than the long-expected measure which should reform the many grievances which the manufacturing and commercial public had suffered at the hands of the various railway companies of the kingdom. When, therefore, this important subject was prominently alluded to in the QUEEN'S Speech those most interested naturally took heart, and fondly imagined that at least an attempt would be made to grapple with the question, and to solve the difficulties which surround it. That some comprehensive measure is necessary to equalise the rates and classify comprehensive measure is necessary to equalise the rates and classify the goods which are carried over our great trunk lines is admitted upon all hands, and the whole subject is ripe for legislative action. We know that the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. We know that the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, in whose department this important question lies, has had several conferences with railway chairmen and other leading officials on this subject, and several months ago the right hon gentleman pretty fully indicated his views thereon; but beyond this little practical progress has been made, and the manufacturing and commercial public are still condemned to lie under burdens grievous to be borne, and to transport their goods at rates too high to permit them to enter into fair competition with other nations not so heavily handicapped.

When we consider that there about 120 Members of Parliament who are directly interested in the railways of the kingdom, and

When we consider that there about 120 Members of Parliament who are directly interested in the railways of the kingdom, and thatno less than \$00,000,000 of capital (in round numbers) have been expended thereon, the difficulties of dealing with so complex and gigantic a question will be at once apparent. The great majority of our parliamentary railway magnates are, of course, perfectly satisfied with matters as they are, and protest against any further legislative action; and the President of the Board of Trade is bound to protect the interests of these railway directors and shareholders so far as they do not interfere with the far greater interests of the public. But the railway companies have a monopoly, or nearly so, of the carriage of the country, and as such levy rates and impose conditions which otherwise they could not do, and which are inimical to the interests of the colliery proprietor, the manufacturer, and the commercial public generally. Such being so, Parliament is bound to interpose. It is, of course, utterly impossible for any single trader or any special company or any special town, however aggrieved, to contend with any railway company for a reduction of freight or better or any special company or any special town, however aggrieved, to contend with any railway company for a reduction of freight or better facilities of carriage, and, therefore, Parliament should step in, and insist upon fair and equitable terms. Instances could be cited without number, not only of the excessive rates charged, but of striking differences in the freights on the same goods to other towns. Where there is competition, either by various railway companies or by canal, there are low freights and better facilities; but where no such competition exists there the pound of flesh is rigidly insisted upon irrespective of consequences to the staple trades of the district. In many of the great centres of manufacture in the Midland districts the railway tariffs are so high as to render it impossible to compete with 8.—One LEWING machine.—10. One 7% ft BUDDLE.—11. One 5 ft. Buddle.
12.—One 8 horse power fixed ENGINE, with Robey boller.
13.—One 8 horse power fixed ENGINE, with Robey boller.
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19.—One oil horse power bo tion along the whole railway route. If the railway companies were wise in their day and generation they would read, far more clearly than they do, the signs of the times, and by reasonable compromises waive advantages which a sort of prescriptive right, or it may be Parliament, has given, in order to gain benefits to which they are

not entitled. Seeing that in the present constitution of Parliament, with its 120 members keenly watching every attempt to interfere with their rights and monopoly, it is almost like hoping against hope to expectany prac-The great manufacturing and commercial public must admire the determination and pluck of the Manchester Ship Canal Company to bring their acheme for the third time before the Parliamentary Committee. Found different times have the president and secondled deposits mittee. Four different times have the merits and so-called demerits of this vitally important measure been investigated before the Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and the sums which have been spent in this litigation must have been

fabulous. These costly battles show, on the one hand, the firm faint which the promoters have in their scheme—that it will break the backbone of the railway monopoly; and, on the other hand, the really powerful interest which the railway magnates possess, that they have thus far been enabled to stave off (to them) the evil day. The original scheme has been considerably modified, and has now a fairer chance of success. The principal contention of the opponent of the measure was that it would seriously interfere with the channel of the River Mersey. The remodelling of the scheme now rectifies—that it will not now interfere with the tidal part of the Mersey, but strike off southerly, by way of Frodsham and Runcorn, and join the estuary on its southern or Cheshire side near Eastham Ferry. It is well known that the mere floating of this scheme has already compelled the railway companies to reduce their rates, and a few more canal schemes of magnitude would doubtless compel further concessions. As we have before remarked canal competition is the only weapon of warfare with which railway companies can be successfully combated. The whole manufacturing and commercial world will watch with interest and anxiety the pending struggle before the Parliamentary Committee. We hope the various Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies will petition in favour of the scheme, and lend it their moral countenance and support, whilst the traders of the district if they would see the scheme successfully carried through and eventually pay a fair dividend upon the capital, should enter into a binding agreement to send the whole of their tradic by canal rather than by rail. The railway companies would thus be taught that they have neglected their best interests, and shamefully ignored the requirements of the traders.

### MINING PROGRESS OF THE WEST RIDING.

There are few of our great mining centres that have such marked progress during the last few years than the West Riding of York. shire, and there is not one in England that has such a future before shire, and there is not one in England that has such a future before it. It is one of the largest coal fields that we have, the boundaries of which remain to be discovered, whilst the fuol itself cannot be surpassed as regards quality, the different seams being adapted for house, gas, and steam purposes. Although labouring under the disadvantage of being the most distant portion of the great Midland field from the Metropolis, and some 60 miles from the Humber, yet it sends considerable quantities of coal to both. There are also several seams of ironstone in different parts of the Riding, and running from near to Sheffield to Bradford. In the latter district the iron ore is found in connection with the coal measures, and both are worked together, the coal being found in every way suitable for melting the stone. The average yield of iron is about 30 per cent, so that the ores are scarcely so rich in metallic iron as those of Cleveland; but as they are more carefully worked and cleansed before being put into the furnace they yield a much finer quality of pig, that at Low Moor and Bowling being known and appreciated wherever the finest descriptions of raw iron are used. A good deal of ironstone at one time was worked in South Yorkshire, especially on the estate of Earl FITZWILLIAM, but the discovery of vast deposits of iron ore close to the surface in North Lincolnshire led to the abandonment of some of the mines, and comparatively little for a long time has been worked to the south of Barnsley, and the furnaces which principally worked are now out of blast. Lincolnshire indeed supplies a large quantity of stone to several of the leading establishments in the West Riding, although Bowling and Low Moor still raise their own, which is principally found in thin layers, intersected with shale. But it is in connection with the valuable seams of coal which are worked from Sheffield through Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, and Pontefract on to Bradford that the future mining importance of the West Riding will mainly depend. Sp it. It is one of the largest coal fields that we have, the boundaries of which remain to be discovered, whilst the fuel itself cannot be

ployed, &	ko. :-						
		, employe	d.	Output.	Outp	out per man.	
1867		37,000	Tons	9,850,000	*******	266	
1868	*****	37,000		9,705,000	*******	262	
1869		36,000	*******	10,893,500	*******	302	
1870	*****	36,500	*******	11,545,400	*******	316	
1871	******	38,600	********	12,801,260	*******	331	
1872	******	51,056	*******	14,576,000	********	285	
1873	******	57,523	*******	15,311,778	*********	266	
1874	*****	62,499	*******	14,827,313	********	237	
1875	******	62,190	*******	15,855,990	********	255	
1876	******	61,017	*******	15,129,506	********	249	
1877	******	60,594	*******	15,805,235	********	260	
1878	******	59,777	********	15,582,283	*******	261	
1879	*****	60,087	*********	16,241,443		270	
1880	******	60,474	*******	17,468,536	*******	290	
1881	******	62,000	*******	18,297,141	********	295	
1882	******	61,549	********	18,982,127	********	307	
1883		63,248	*******	19,563,287	********	309	
						Abo course	

1883 ..... 63,248 ...... 19,563,287 ...... 309
It will be seen that the production of coal was doubled in the course of 15 years, between 1863 and 1893. On the other hand the output of ironstone has declined from year to year, and for the reson already given. In 1871 the yield in the West Riding was 407,000 tons, in 1872 it had increased to 466,300 tons; but from 1878 there has been a decrease, so that the quantity raised in 1883 was only 170,832 tons. But whilst this falling off was going on the production of North Lincolnshire was increasing in a corresponding depth at least.

### SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. Wilson (Glasgow, Dec. 4) writes :- The warrant market has been quiet during the week, with a downward tendency in prices. Trade as yet shows no improvement. It must come therefore, unless immediate relief is at hand, that the unremunerative price to iron has fallen will stop production. The hardship of the position is already telling in this direction. We have this week another reduc-tion in the number of furnaces blowing in Scotland. Shipments for the week are small, and do not compare favourably. Two faraces have been put out at Kinneil Works; none are now blowing there, and this makes the total number blowing 93: 179 tons were taken out of store here last week, while 180 tons were taken out at Mid-

Thursday, Nov. 27. Friday	y, Nov. 28, Mon	day, Dec. 1.
43/3, 43/2, 43/4, 43/2 43/2,	y, Nov. 28, Mon 42/101642/916,42/11 dneeday, Dec. 3.	1 79 , 42/11/2 Dec. 4.
	1, 43/2%, 42/11% 1884. 1883.	1882. 1881.
Price of Scotch Warrants, Dec. 1	42/1056 44/5	105
Furnaces in blast in Scotland de	93 109	611,825 421,100
Iron in store at this date	579,643 584,088	Bili,010 in onl
Shipments of Scotch pig-iron for tweek ending Nov. 29	6,540 9,268	12,221 8,361
Do, since beginning of year	409,428 597,355	595,329 538,751
Price of Middlesbro', No. 3, Dec. 1.	36/3 36/9	48/ 430 121 118
Furnaces in blast Middlesbro' dist.	93 118	400 344 00
Middlesbro' Iron Imported at Grangemouth, week ending	7,555 8,178	2,750 8,917
Do. do. since beginning of year	253,170 255,278	224,393 300,524

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### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Dec. 4.—Another very dull and inactive week has brought us a little nearer to the much desired close of a very disappointing year. Apparently all that can be done now is to wish the time gone, and prepare as best we may for the improvement that has been so long delayed, but which surely must come some day. One promising feature in the prospect is, to our thinking, the change that has come over the political horizon. Had a winter of political agitation succeeded to the autumn, bad as trade has been matters would have inevitably become very much worse. As it is, we are saved not only from present ills, but from the unsettled and uncertain feeling that is often more damaging than the actual presence of disturbing infleences. What prospects there are of a revival of business will not be complicated now by such outside influences.

It is looking somewhat head, but 'we may, it seems, hope that as a result of the changes that are to lake place, Cornwall, though it is to lose nearly half its representation, will have a better chance than hitherto of returning direct representatives of mining interests, and of exercising a far more united and direct influence than heretofore in legislation for the benefit of its chief industry. The need of this is, of course, abundantly evident. It is really impossible that the dues system can continue much longer on its present basis, and yet at the same time, short of the interference of the Legislature as a part of land law reform, it is very difficult to see from what quarter, relief is to come. The adventurers, for some reason or other, appear to be incapable of making common cause; and even the most liberal minded of any mineral lords have failed so far to grasp the idea of dues upon profits. Of course, one great difficulty arises from the knowledge that there are "speculators" who are always ready to rush in where they see a chance of making even a temporary profit, and that the most practical protest that a legitimate mining enterprise can make may be disc

1881 has given abundant evidence that mining tenants need to be protected no less than farming.

We are tired of hearing, every now and then, that it would pay the leading mines to smelt their own tin. No doubt it would, if it pays the smelter; and that is a point upon which no one in Cornwall has any doubt at all. But what is the good of talk? Are such mines as Dolcoath so absolutely helpless that they cannot even try the experiment and see for themselves how it works out? Again and again has home smelting been advocated in these columns; but to all appearance we are no nearer to it now than we were 10 years

### REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

Dec. 4.—In the Iron Trade of this district there is still a generally dull tone, and where business is done it is only on a very unsatisfactory basis. In both pig and finished iron the weight of orders offered in the market is very small, and buyers press for concessions that makers are unable to concede except at an actual loss. The result is that over every order of importance that is given out there is afight as to price, and although there is no real margin upon which makers can give way the advantage is, as a rule, on the side of the bayer. The decision of the Government to give out large orders for war vessels, although it does not affect this district directly, will no doubt tend towards a better feeling, as it will help to remove some of the competition from outside districts, whilst it may also lead to orders being placed here for machine tools, and, in fact, boilerdoubt tend towards a better feeling, as it will help to remove some of the competition from outside districts, whilst it may also lead to orders being placed here for machine tools, and, in fact, boiler-makers have already received enquiries from ship-building centres which are evidently based upon anticipations of an increased weight of business coming forward. In the pig-iron trade prices for local and district brands remain unchanged, and with regard to outside brands the same may be said, except that the firm tone shown by Scotch makers has tended rather to check underselling in Scotch. In the finished iron trade there is if anything a tendency towards weakness; for good qualities of bars delivered here, 5l. 12s. 6d. remains the average quoted price; but for local brands 5l. 10s. is being taken freely, and North Staffordshire bars are to be got at 5l. 11s. 3d., whilst North Country plates have been offered here at 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton. In the Coal Trade business continues quiet, with pits in most cases still working on a restricted output, and prices not more than maintained at last month's rates. At the pit mouth best Wigan Arley averages 9s. to 9s. 6d.; ordinary seconds coal, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; common house-fire coals, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; steam and forge coals, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; burgy, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; good slack, 4s.; and common sorts, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per ton. Shipping has been rather more active, with steam coal averaging about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, delivered at the High Level, Liverpool, or the Garston Docks.

### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Dec. 4.—The general trade of the district continues to improve, but the progress made is slow. It is believed that we have seen the worst of the depression, and that all the staple trades will now revive. The depression in the Coal Trade has caused the closing of a few collieries during the year, but the output of coal at the present time is not much below that at the commencement of the year. In Durham the collapse of shipbuilding, and the consequent reduction in the make of iron, caused several collieries to close. The bad state of the iron trade has had most effect in coking and manufacturing coal. The steam coal, trade has not suffered so severely. In the crude iron trade the production has been sold at prices which do not differ much from those got at the beginning of nufacturing coal. The steam coal, trade has not suffered so severely. In the crude iron trade the production has been sold at prices which do not differ much from those got at the beginning of the year. In manufactured iron there has been an intense depression, but during the past two months the production has been sensibly increased. In the Lead Trade there has been some improvement of late, and better prices have been secured. There has been little change of late in the value of coal, except a slight rise for steam and house coal.

The Chemical Trade has improved during the year, and some profits have been got, while in several previous years none were obtained in this trade.

There is still a good demand for the best steam coal on the north side of the Tyne, and second-class coal is in fair demand. Steam

There is still a good demand for the best steam coal on the north side of the Type, and second-class coal is in fair demand. Steam small coal is also becoming more scarce. A good demand exists for Durham gas coal, and the demand for house coal is also improving. There is also a good demand for smiths' coal for shipment, and a fair one for bunker coal. The demand for coke is steady, and this trade may now be expected to improve. More attention will be given here in future to the manufacture of fuel from small coal thricks as they are called. We have often noticed in this latter that bricks as they are called). We have often noticed in this letter that there are great facilities for the manufacture of this article in this

there are great facilities for the manufacture of this article in this district, as small coal can be got at a very low rate, and the materials for mixing are also plentiful and cheap.

The arbitrator on the iron trade (Dr. R. S. Watson) has given his award to-day. In this case the employers claimed a reduction of 6d. per ton, while the men claimed an advance of 6d. per ton. Mr. Watson says that after carefully weighing the statements on both sides, he awards—"That the present rate of wages continue to be paid until the last Saturday in January, 1885." At the same time he strongly advises that a sliding-scale should be established to regulate wages in the iron trade.

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The Iron Trade has been quiet on the whole during the present in the Iron Trade has been quiet on the whole during the present in Section 1997.

Week. Shipments of pig-iron during the past fortnight have fallen in the second of the second o

creased demand is, however, expected from India, but the great production in every branch in this country will probably keep prices low. The present rates of pig-iron are maintained at 36s. 3d. for No. 3 prompt, and 36s. 6d. for future delivery. No. 4 forge is 34s. 6d. There is no change of consequence in the value of manufactured iron. Common bars 5£. 2s. 6d. up to 5£. 12s. 6d. The general features of the finished iron trade are unchanged. There has been a few more orders for iron vessels, and also for marine engines. General engineers are fairly employed, and also the bridge builders. The foundry trade is quiet. The shipments of pig-iron for the week were 18,346 tons, and 6930 tons of manufactured iron and steel. There is no change in the demand for coal and coke at Middlesborough, except an improvement for household coal.

6930 tons of manufactured iron and steel. There is no change in the demand for coal and coke at Middlesborough, except an improvement for household coal.

The inaugural meeting of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders was held in Newcastle on Nov. 29, the President, Mr. W. Boyd in the chair. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were Mr. H. T. Swan, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. Robert Thompson, Mr. W. Clark, Capt. Chapman, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Mr. T.C. Marshall. In his inaugural address the President refers to various important points in connection with shipbuilding, marine engineering, &c., and indicates in what direction improvements in construction, so as to ensure greater efficiency and economy may be expected to result from the labours of the members of the society. Mr. C. W. Hutchinson moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He said the Association was very fortunate in obtaining for the most important posts two gentlemen who had been the prime movers in its formation—Mr. Spence, the secretary, and the President. Mr. Thompson seconded the motion, and urged upon the members to enter upon the work of the society in the spirit and upon the lines laid down by the President in his address. Mr. W. H. White also urged upon the members that they should work in the cause, and hoped that a higher technical education will be got by the men in this district, and he also suggested that a chair of naval architecture was brought before the meeting, and it was then intimated that the sum of 750l. had been deposited by the trustees of the North-East Coast Exhibition with the College authorities as a nucleus for the establishment of such a chair. The interest upon this sum was at present being utilised for a scholarship, the conditions of which would shortly be made known, and for which competition would be invited in January.

### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Dec. 4.—Lead mining in Derbyshire has not changed much of late, but, however little, it has certainly not been for the better. The production appears to have fallen off, but from no fault of either masters or men, but simply from the fact that operations could not be carried on without incurring a loss, and under such conditions any trade must ultimately succumb. Two or three old and well-known mines have been closed, as the prospects were the reverse of encouraging, for there does not appear much likelihood of the price of lead materially advancing. Even where some mines are worked solely by the owners they have to be satisfied for their toil with probably not more than ordinary labourers' wages. The position of a lead miner must, therefore, be anything but an enviable one, yet as a class of workers they are those who are the least complaining, and, like many other people, work on in the expectation of a better time coming. As it is, then, so far as Derbyshire is concerned, there are only a few lead mines in the county that can be said to be now paying—indeed, nearly all the ore appears to be raised by one firm in particular; for although there may be some 30 or 40 mines working, it is only at some five or six that lead in quantities worth speaking about is obtained. It is not that the lead itself is exhausted, for that it is not there is plenty of proof, but somehow, with one or two exceptions, the mines do not yield much, and in some instances where more might easily be obtained there is a want of the necessary machinery and plant so essential to the effective and economical working of a mine of any kind. However, it is to be hoped that better things are in store for the lead miners of Derbyshire.

The Coal Trade of Derbyshire continues to improve, and during

The Coal Trade of Derbyshire continues to improve, and during the early part of the week there has been a considerable increase in the demand for house coal. To London a considerable tonnage has gone over both the Midland and Great Northern from several of the leading collieries, including Clay Cross. Grassmoor Palvin in the demand for house coal. To London a considerable tonnage has gone over both the Midland and Great Northern from several of the leading collieries, including Clay Cross, Grassmoor, Eckington, Blackwell, and Staveley. Prices, however, still remain without any material alteration, although there is every reason to believe that some advance will now take place at the pits. Prices to consumers in the Metropolis went up in the first week of October fully is. per ton; but this was not caused by the advance at the collieries, which was probably not more than 6d. per ton. Steam coal has gone off moderately well so far as the railway companies and iron furnaces are concerned; but not so much is doing in other ways. Not much of it goes to London, where it is now principally used at works and for household purposes. The carriage rate too heavily handicaps it for it to get to any of the docks, and there is no chance of its being sent to any of our ports for exportation. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company, however, are now promoting a line from Kiveton Park to Chesterfield. It will pass through Eckington, Birmingham, Tapton, Renishaw, and several other places where coal is worked on an extensive scale. This will give the Derbyshire colliery owners in the Chesterfield district in particular the means for reaching the Humber, and so sending their steam coal for exportation.

colliery owners in the Chesterhead so sending their steam coal for exportation.

The Iron Trade of Derbyshire has kept up very well, there having been no decline of late in the production. A good deal has, as usual, gone into both Staffordshire and Lancashire, as well as into some parts of the West Riding. The local foundries, are more especially engaged in the turning out of gas and water pipes, and other kinds of heavy castings. In the lighter kind of foundry work business, however, has continued rather quiet. More rolled iron is now being turned out than was the case a month or two since, and the prospects as regards the forthcoming year are said to be in every way cheering. Malleable castings are being fairly produced at the two establishments engaged upon them, the demand being principally for light and ornamental goods. A moderate business is still the rule as regards the engine and railway wagon works.

Several branches of the Sheffield trade are now more active than they have been for a considerable time past, and employers have given out work more freely, so that their men may be able to keep the holidays in something like the manner of former years. The cultery houses are doing well, so that their men have nothing to complain of. A good deal of the work turned out, however, is for the home markets. On foreign account a steady business is being done in cane and other kinds of field knives, as well as in sheep shears, and some kinds of hardware adapted to the Australian and other of the file houses are able to keep their hands fully employed. In the heavy departments there is still plenty doing in composite plates, the heavy departments there is still plenty doing in composite plates, and some of the file houses are able to keep their hands fully employed. In the heavy departments there is still plenty doing in composite plates, and some of the file houses are able to keep their hands fully employed. In the heavy departments there is still plenty doing in composite plates, the heavy departments there is the heavy departments there is still plenty doing in composite plates, with every prospect of even increased activity. But in ordinary shipplates things are quiet, seeing that at many of the yards little or nothing is being done. There is, however, every prospect of a most decided change for the better, seeing that the Government has promised to spend a large sum in the building of a number of vessels of different kinds. This will make a considerable difference to Sheffield, as it will do also to many private shipbuilding yards, who will ensure some large contracts. The demand for steel plates, for the production of which Sheffield stands the highest, is also sure to be heavy, as there is no doubt some of the vessels will be built entirely of that as there is no doubt some of the vessels will be built entirely of that as there is no doubt some of the vessels will be built entirely of that material. Boiler-plates are still in moderate request, but plenty appears to be doing in hoop iron for exportation. The make of Bessemer steel is heavy, and above the consumption, but a good deal is being ordered by some of the cutlery and tool houses, as well as there is for springs, tyres, axles, and other forgings. In wheels and some other kinds of steel castings a steady business is being done, whilst the relieve water water water the relieve to be well as a large water to be sufficient to be well as a large water to be sufficient to be well as a large water to be sufficient to be well as a large water to be sufficient to be well as a large water to be sufficient to be whilst the railway wagon works continue to be well employed in new work as well as in repairs.

The closing of the strike at the Barrow Colliery, near Barnsley,

appears to have greatly displeased a number of the unionists, who refused to accept the arrangement come to. A number of non-unionists, however, resumed work, and these on Friday and Saturday were assaulted and intimidated as they were returning home. At the Barnsley Court House, on Monday, 15 of the men were charged with intimidation. The evidence was not gone into, and the prisoners were remanded for a fortnight, bail being accepted for their appearance. It is considered likely that the unionists will accept the terms offered by the manager, and resume work in the course of a few days. Should they do so, it is probable that the charges of intimidation will be withdrawn.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Dec. 4.—My remarks relative to the occurrence of gold in Merionethshire were not intended to, nor are they calculated to, "mislead the general public." Another dormant industry in North Wales is that of phosphate mining. The extensive deposit of phosphate of lime that exists in Montgomeryshire is all but unworked at the prosent time. This is owing to the low price at which phosphates are brought to this country.

The plans of the bridge intended to be erected over the estuary of the Dee by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company have been laid before the Board of Trade. The Corporation of the City of Chester announce their intention to oppose the sanction of these, as they only give two openings of 60 ft. each, instead of 100 ft. A meeting in connection with the Dec Conservancy Bill was held at the Queen Hotel, Chester, last week, when the objects of the project were stated by Mr. B. Piercy and others. There are two other schemes announced, whose purposes are stated to be for the improvement of the navigable part of this river. The first-named Bill appears to be promoted in connection with the various railways whose projected lines are more or less connected with the navigation of the river.

A rather important Bill is one for the appointment of Harbour Commissioners for the port of Beaumaris, and maintaining, deepening, and improving the harbour and works. It is also proposed to make additional deep water docks on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and to connect the same with the new railways which are in the course of construction, and with the Mersey tunnel. The last piece fequiring to be removed from this great work was struck off last Friday. With the exception of 5 yards, which will be completed this week, the whole of the brick arching is completed. A difficult point on the Birkenhead side, where the Mersey Railway passes under the joint railway goods line, itself in a tunnel in bad ground, has been successfully dealt with by the engineers

Union is to be made.

Considerable distress still prevails in the Shropshire lead mining district, owing to the stoppage of the mines. The slate shipping trade of Portmadoc is affected by the closing of the navigation in the eastern part of the Baltic, but the slate trade generally is good.

### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 4.— A slight decline in the tonnage of coal is reported as compared with last week, and contrasted with December last year there is a decided falling off. It is perceptible mostly in the domestic branch, and is due to the absence of winter weather. Merchants will not be tempted to stock, although should the weather become severe an advance in prices would be early declared by the owners on the Chase Ironworks coal. Prices are easy at 8s. to 10s. per ton for furnace sorts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. for best mill, and 6s. to 7s. for forge, long weight, loaded into boats. Deliveries of pigs under recent extensive contracts keep up, but fresh business is tame. Some vendors assert this week that their sales in the past four months have been larger than in any similar period during the whole of their individual experience. Common pigs are 37s. 6d. down to 35s,, and me dium qualities 45s. down to 42s. The finished iron trade is without new business of noteworthy extent. Prices unaltered.

Undeterred by the apathy which characterised the conduct of the colliers when they were recently asked to recommence a strike

Undeterred by the apathy which characterised the conduct of the colliers when they were recently asked to recommence a strike for an advance the Strike Committee have now determined upon another effort in the same direction. Meeting at Greatbridge this week along with delegates of other trades, and representing with them some 20,000 men, they unanimously desired "that notice for an advance of wages of 4d. per day, or stint, in the Thick coal, and 2d. per day in the Thin coal be given on the first pay day in January 1885." As matters now stand it is almost certain that this resolve will be barron of result. The colliers know well enough that the will be barren of result. The colliers know well enough that the condition of trade at the present time does not warrant any advance

condition of trade at the present time does not warrant any advance whatever.

For the time being the wages dispute in the Iron Trade has been amicably settled, the employers having in Birmingham, on Monday, before the arbitrator to the Wages Board, decided to forego their claim for a reduction, and to continue paying the old rate of 7s. 3d. per ton for puddling. They have, however, stipulated that it is to be unmistakeably understood that they adopt this rate on condition that it does not become an established fact that they should always pay it without reference to the prices ruling in other districts. Thus, if wages in the North, which are now 6s. 6d., are further reduced they would be bound to come and ask for relief.

A monthly meeting of the Mines Drainage Commissioners was held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday. Mr. Walter Williams, who presided, stated that the present arrangement under which the Birmingham Canal Company took the water which the Commissioners pumped out of the mines throughout the district would terminate at the end of the present year, and it would rest with the triumvirate as to what terms should be stipulated for the supply in the future. The company were very glad of the water, and they had hitherto been paying nothing for it. The Commissioners intended however in the New Year to make a charge for it.

Messrs. Nixon intend sinking a pit at Navigation, about half-a-mile from the Junction Hotel. Another pit is about to be sunk near the Old Darran Ddu Old Pit.

The Gelli and Tynybedw collieries, where the strike recently took lace, are again in full operation.

The shot-firing question is agitating the miners in South Wales The shot-firing question is agrissing the miners in South waies Colliery proprietors and the men are arrayed on one side, while the Home Secretary and the Inspectors take an opposite view. No doubt Sir William Harcourt's regulation would interfere with trade; but, if we value human life above the output of coal, the ideas of the Harms Secretary anglet to present

if we value human life above the output of coal, the ideas of the Home Secretary ought to prevail.

There is nothing new to report of a 'cheering nature in the Iron and Steel Trades. Some of the works will remain on full time till the end of the year. If the wages are again lowe od the men will not earn enough to subsist on. Last week only 90 ions were sent away from Newport, and 230 from Cardiff. Iron recame in at Cardiff from Bilbao to the extent of 9250 tons, and 1107 from other places. Newport received 1950 from Bilbao.

The Blaenavon Steelworks are now in full swing again. The

rt of the Nant-y-glo and Blains Iron and Steel Company is

The accounts of the Tin-plate Trade are not healthy, as the production is now excessive, and both manufactures and speculators are fighting shy of each other. Good IC cokes are quoted at 14s. 3d., with little doing; wasters, 13s. 6d.; Bessemer plates, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; charcoal, 16s.; ternes about 15s.

The Caerlean Tin-Plate Works have been reopened, and about 90 hands are at present applying.

hands are at present employed.

### CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS

In an exhaustive paper, read before the Michigan Association of Surveyors and Civil Engineers, by Mr. A. L. REED, chief engineer of the Port Huron and North-Western Railroad, Port Huron, and of the Port Huron and North-Western Railroad, Port Huron, and published in Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, the author states that, with regard to location, curves and grades on narrow gauge roads are just as objectionable as on any road, although sharper curves may be used, they should be avoided as much as possible. Supposing our location to be completed, and grades established, we are ready to proceed with construction work; we will also suppose that the contract is drawn in proper form and the work let, subject to the proper specifications, as we are dealing more directly with the work of the engineer and the contractor.

CLEARING AND GRUBBING.—The first work to be done is the clearing of the right of way, and grubbing for the road bed; clearing should be done the full width of the right of way, whatever that may be, and all the logs, brush, and perishable matter be piled and burned, so as to be out of the way of the workmen as well as the contractor, as instances have been known where contractors have been tempted at least to use the logs, stumps, &c., lying along the right of way, for making the road-bed, which is not desirable except in special cases. The engineer should furnish the contractor, for

in special cases. The engineer should furnish the contractor, for use in clearing, notes of stations between which grubbing should be done, and width of grubbing, so that he may do no useless work, and done, and width of grubbing, so that he may do no useless work, and may do grubbing in connection with clearing, as a standing tree is much easier to grub out than a stump. All stumps and grubs should be taken out where the sub-grade line is within 2 ft. of the surface, also on all cuts. Where the fill exceeds 2 ft. low chopping will suffice, and in fills of 4 or more feet stumps of ordinary height are not very objectionable, and may be left standing, except where they are very large and decayed, when they should be removed.

Caoss Sectioning.—Clearing and grubbing completed, the engineer is ready to do his cross-section work, which consists in putting in stakes every 100 ft. or oftener if the surface of the ground is uneven, which stakes are set—one in the centre and one at the edge of each

which stakes are set—one in the centre and one at the edge of each slope. Each stake should be plainly marked on one side with the number of the station at which it stands, and on the other with the cut or fill to subgrade at the point where it stands. They should be set uniformly, the centre stakes exactly on the centre line, with the station number facing the backward direction of the line, and the slope or side stakes set at right angles to the line even with the centre stakes, with the cut or fill facing the line. On uneven ground, plus or partial stations should be put in in the same manner as the regular stations, and the full station number should be put on each plus stake; thus a cross section midway between stations 79 and 80 should be marked not simply + 50 but 79. In 1879, a result of the direction will see a great deal of tween stations 79 and 80 should be marked not simply + 50 but 79 + 50. A little care in this direction will save a great deal of annoyance and time in subsequent work when stakes are knocked down by careless workmen and have to be replaced, possibly when the notes are not at hand. At every point where the grade and surface lines cross, there should be set a grade stake marked 00 or grade; this should be done not only at the centre but on each slope, and the plus station at which each occurs carefully noted. Each cross-section should be carefully recorded in a cross-section hook the repuls form being to place the corded in a cross-section book, the usual form being to place the centre cut or fill in a central column, and left and right slopes in a column at left and right of the centre in the form of fractions, with the cut or fill as the numerator, and the distance out from the centre line as the denominator, with their respective signs, plus for cut and

Ci. =20 + 3-6 13-4

showing a cut of 3.5 at the centre, a cut of 3.6, and a distance out of 13.4 on the right, and a fill of 2.0 with a distance out of 9.0 on the and a fill of 20 with a distance out of 30 on the left. These distances apply to a road-bed of 12 ft. on fills, and 16 in cutting with a slope of 1½ to 1. Experience has proved that there is no economy in building narrow road-beds. We commenced on the Fort Huron and North-Western Hailway by making fills 8 ft. at sub-grade, and cuts 12 ft.; then we widened banks to 9 ft. On our next work we made banks 10 ft., and cuts 14, and now build banks 12 ft. and cuttings 16 ft., which are none too wide, and are found to be more economical in the end.

As I believe the papers which are read from time to time hefore

As I believe the papers which are read from time to time before is association are intended to be of practical use to the members. rather than finished literary or scientific productions, let me give what I consider the best method of doing cross-section work. I have noticed that beginners almost universally use the combrous have noticed that beginners almost universally use the cumbrous method of figuring out each station by itself from the height of instrument and grade height, a tedious as well as unnecessary work. First, set your level firmly, and in such a position as to command a good view of your work; bring it to a level, and take from the nearest bench mark a reading, which add to your bench height to give you the height of instrument. Now, from your cross-section book note the grade of the station at which you propose to commence your work. The difference between your instrument height and grade height will be the reading of your rod at the station held at grade, and the difference between it and the actual reading at the point will be the cut or fill at that point.

grade, and the difference between it and the actual reading at the point will be the cut or fill at that point.

To illustrate. Your bench height is 80·10; your rod on bench mark reads 5·08, making height of instrument 85·18; your grade height at station 79 is 88·00; so your rod held at grade at station 79 should read 3·18. But suppose it actually reads 5·30, then your fill is 2·12; if it reads less than 3·18 you have a cut. If you are working on a level grade all your grade readings will be the same, and you have no trouble; but if, for example, you are working on a down grade of 26·4 ft. per mile, add to your rod 0·5 for each station, which would give you 3·68 at station 80, and the difference between that and the actual reading will give you the cut or fill. Then you can keen on adding to or substracting from your rod reading at can keep on adding to or substracting from your rod reading at grade the change for each station, and work from rod reading at grade entirely, paying no attention whatever to your height of instrument or grade height until ready to move your instrument, when you begin over again. In this way one can soon become so familiar with the work that he can call off and record his work as feat as a rodmap and two swart man can measure the distance. fast as a rodman and two smart men can measure the distances, mark and drive the stakes. In cross-sectioning at changes of grades, especially when the changes are abrupt, vertical curves should be put in, extending from 1 to 3 or 400 ft. each way, so as to avoid put in, extending from 1 to 3 or 100 to 100 though not a necessity, to put in at each regular station, where fills are to be made from side ditches, berm stakes the specified dis-tance out from the slope stakes, as workmen are less liable to cut the berm if stakes are driven for them to work to

EARTHWORK.—Cross-sectioning being done at any given point the work of grading may be commenced. I have known of grading being began without any cross-section work, or even the centre stakes being in, but cannot say it was a success. Fills should be made from the adjoining excavations within an economical distance for hauling, which distance varies with circumstances. The embankfor hauling, which distance varies with circumstances. The embank-ment should be carried up uniformly from the bottom from full width, so as to prevent sliding or uneven settling. Fills made from ment should be carried up uniformly from the softom from full width, so as to prevent sliding or uneven settling. Fills made from cuts by the use of dump-cars can be carried up uniformly by shifting the track as may be required; where fills are made from side ditches the latter should be taken out continuously so as to make clear water-ways where necessary. The usual slope given to ordinary

earthwork of sand, clay, or loam is 11 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. vertical, although varying circumstances may make a greater or less si desirable. In cuts the slopes should be smoothly dressed and t form; in each cut, however small, there should be side ditches carry off the rain-water, or that which soaks in from the sides. ditches should have a surface width of one-half the difference of the width of cut and fill at sub-grade, leaving, as it were, an em-bankment through the cut, so that when the earthwork is completed bankment through the cut, so that when the earthwork is completed the grade presents an unbroken surface of uniform width. It is not always advisable during the process of construction to take out cuts to the full width, or even down to sub-grade; when the material may be used for ballast the cut may be gulleted or taken out just wide enough to admit the passage of a train, and with the slopes of \( \frac{1}{2} \text{ to 1}, \) or even steeper, if the material will allow, and the remainder of the cut taken out with trains. In certain cases it is advisable to build narrow banks at first, to be widened later on. Across all swamps and marshes soundings should be taken to determine the nature of the ground and the depth to firm bottom, and in case the foundation is not good some means should be taken to improve it. Where it is not too soft or too deep a good method is to corfoundation is not good some means should be taken to improve it. Where it is not too soft or too deep a good method is to cordure with timber laid cross-wise of the road bed with brush thrown on; the length of the timber necessary may be judged from the nature of the ground and the weight of the embankment to be built. In some cases it is necessary to drive long piling, and some swamps are so deep that it is almost impossible to build across them with any reasonable expense, such places should be avoided if possible. Across some swamps and marshes very little or even no material may be obtainable to make a bank. I have recently, in my own experience, met with a swamp 2½ miles across, which was in the direction of the line a level surface; soundings showed a firm bottom 6 to 18 ft. below a fairly firm muck; but the season was very wet, 6 to 18 ft. below a fairly firm muck; but the season was very wet and an attempt to throw up a bank of muck was a failure, as it would run off a shovel before it could be thrown up. In this case I took the small poles and brush from the right of way and laid them along the centre line crosswise, and then some small poles from 2 to 6 in. in diameter lengthwise, so that they would come under the ties outside the rail. On these I laid the ties and iron for a good share of the distance across the swamp with no earthwork whatever. of the distance across the swamp, with no earthwork whatever.

After the track was laid across (it was not very smooth, however) we turned back and filled with clay and raised the track; soon it will be one of the best pieces of track on the road.

CÜLVĒRĀS.—During the process of locating and constructing the engineer has looked over his line, and its contiguous territory closely to determine the location, size, and character of the necessary waterways and during his cross-section work has graphally exhed out

ways, and during his cross-section work has probably staked out his drains, culverts, and bridges, made out his timber bills, and made provision for the timber and material for the various structures. In places where there is but a small area of surface drainage, and no danger of an accumulation of water, a small drain of sewer pipe may be made, or in cases where cheapness of construction is necessarity which to often happens, a simple box of plants which pipe may be made, or in cases where cheapness or construction is necessary, which too often happens, a simple box of plank spiked together will answer where the embankment is light. Where there is much water a culvert should be put in. On new work in new countries wood is almost entirely used, leaving the more expensive as well as more desirable stone and iron structures to be put in when the first have had their day, and the other can be brought to the spot by train, and the company have presumably more means to do the first have had their day, and the other can be brought to the spot by train, and the company have presumably more means to do work with. Ordinary culverts are built of 12 in. x 12 in. timber. I use 10 in. x 12 in. on edge, the sticks laid one upon other, secured by dowel pins. The foundations are usually ordinary mudsills of flatted timber sunk in the ground below the bottom of the waterway, to avoid undermining. The sills should be boxed down at the ends for a couple of inches to prevent the wall sticks from sliding in from the pressure of earth behind them. The top will piece of in order culvert should be 4 ft larger than the width will nice. wall piece of an open culvert should be 4 ft. longer than the width of embankment of sub-grade, and each succeeding stick 3 ft. longer than the one above it till the surface of the ground is reached. The walls should be braced against the thrust of the earth behind them by struts across from one wall to the other, usually dove-tailed into the wall sticks. Culverts should be laid out so as to have the top of the wall sticks. Culverts should be laid out so as to have the top of the walls reach just to sub-grade; on these walls are laid the trackstringers, lying loose so as to be brought to the required line or shifted at any time. When open culverts are more than 8 ft. wide they should be made with a bridge top—with ties across the stringers. Box culverts are made as above described, but are covered with either plank or timber, and usually with the earth of the fill. Across small streams the ordinary pile bridge is the cheapest and best to build. Use white oak piles, not less than 10 in. In diameter at the small end, well driven; the usual plan has four piles in a bent, the bents from 12 to 16 ft. apart (14 ft. is a good distance), the piles sawed squarely off and the cap securely drift-bolted on top of the piles. Where the height does not exceed 12 or 15 ft. the piles may answer as bents, and the track-stringers be laid directly on the caps; but where the height is greater there should be trestle-work on top but where the height is greater there should be trestle-work on top of the piles. Across larger streams, or where there is danger of freshets, ice, driftwood, or logs, there should be a clear span to leave the channel unobstructed; on navigable streams a drawbridge becomes necessary. For ordinary trestle-work timber of the following sizes may be used—Caps  $10 \times 12$ , main posts  $10 \times 10$ , batter posts  $8 \times 10$ , stringers  $7 \times 14$ , lateral braces  $6 \times 6$ , away braces  $3 \times 10$ , girts  $6 \times 6$ , tess  $6 \times 8$ , guard rail  $6 \times 6$ . These dimensions will suffice for narrow-gauge roads using engines of 18 to 20 tons weight; we have latterly built our bridges of the usual standard size.

TRACK-LAYING.—In advance of track-laying the engineer should carefully retrace his line along the grade, and put in solid stakes for track centres. These stakes should not be less than 2 in. square, well driven, left 6 to 8 in. above the surface of the grade, and having a tack or nail showing the exact line on the stake. On taggents centre stakes 200 ft. apart will suffice, but on curves they should be put in every 50 ft. Centres should be put on all culverts, and at intervals of 10 to 20 ft. on all bridges. We will now suppose the centres in, the material all ready, our forces and construction trains at hand, and will proceed with work. First we must load one train with the proper proportion of iron time holts, straps spikes, and at hand, and will proceed with work. First we must load one train with the proper proportion of iron, ties, bolts, straps, spikes, and tools; the car for bolts, straps, spikes, &c., is usually the head gar, then come the ties, then the iron. The train is backed out to the end of the iron, and when the track-laying force is ready, as many rails and ties as will make a lorry load are thrown off, together with the necessary spikes, bolts, and straps, and the train pulls shead out of the way. The lorry men run their car back and load (say) 10 rails; above the rails, but placed so as to leave the rails loose, are loaded a sufficient number of ties for as much track as the rails will lay, and bolts, spikes, and straps enough for 10 joints. Then the lay, and bolts, spikes, and straps enough for 10 joints. Then the lorry is run ahead to the end of the rails, where the men, standing in a row on each side, pass forward the necessary number of ties for a rail length, laying them evenly and properly spaced on the grade, being guided by a line stretched along the grade and a pole properly spaced; a large tie should always be selected for the joint. perly spaced; a large tie should always be selected for the joint.

Next, on each side, the forward gang grasp the end of a rail and pull

it forward, and, as the rear end drops from the lorry, it is caught

by the rear gang and placed at the end of the rail in the track, then

the forward end is dropped to line; this is done on each side simultie should always taneously; the lorry is then run ahead to the end of the two rails just laid, and the process repeated. While this work has been going on, another lorry load of iron and ties has been loaded and brought forward, the empty lorry tipped on its edge off the track to allow the other to pass, which, in its turn is unloaded and sent to the rear for another load. For laying light rails three men at front and two at rear on each side is force enough; for heavy iron more are necessary. As the iron and ties have been run out from the lorry a pair of straps, with the necessary bolts, has been left at each joint, and

of straps, with the necessary bolts, has been left at each joint, and two spikes dropped at each end of each tie.

Immediately in the rear of the lorry come the strappers, who quickly place the fish-plate, or whatever joint fastening may be used, on the joints, and bolt them to place, leaving the proper expansion at each joint; then come the spikers, working two together, the two on the line side ahead, spiking usually the joints, quarters, and centres. Before the train is run upon the track each rail is spiked to the tie exactly to a line which a boy has previously chalked on it a certain distance from the end, measured by a short stick, so that when the rail is full spiked and lined, the line end of the ties are in

a true and even line. The rail joints should be kept exactly opposite an ourses, when joints should be opposite a true and even line. The rail joints should be kept exactly opposite to each other, except on curves, when joints should be opposite centres on narrow-gauge track, as it thus retains its alignment much better. Two spikers are also at work on the other side, using a gauge, and quickly spiking the rail to place; each set of two spikers have with them a nipper, or a man with a light fron bar and a block of wood, whose duty it is to hold the tie to the rail while being spiked. Spikes should be driven squarely into the ties, so as to have a firm bearing against the rail, both on the side and head of the spike, and should be driven, not in the centre of the tie or exactly opposite on the side of the rail, but one a little ahead of the other, but both inside spikes should be driven alike—i.e., either ahead. opposite on the side of the rail, but one a little ahead of the oth but both inside spikes should be driven alike—i.c., either ahead back of the centre of the tie, as it prevents the tie from rockin which it will do if spiked otherwise. As soon as the track is la and spiked at the joints, quarters, and centres, the train may bere up and kept closely following the workmen. Behind the train con the back spikers, who complete the spiking and them up and kept closely following the workmen. Behind the train come the back spikers, who complete the spiking, and then the liners, who throw the track into line, when it is ready for the ballast train, Track-laying is often partially done by machinery, by means of adjustable rollers fastened to the sides of the car, on which the iron and ties are carried to the front, along the side of the train; also by a lorry car running on a track on the supply train. Each method has its advantages, especially where men are scarce.

a lorry car running on a track on the supply train. Each method has its advantages, especially where men are scarce.

BALLASTING.—As soon as the track is laid the engineer should run his ballast grades, which should be marked by good stout stakes set at the side of the grade, at the foot of the slope of the ballast opposite the centre stake, and driven so that the top of the stakes should be as high as the top of the rail at final grade; stakes 200 ft. apart on tangents and 50 ft. on curves, the same as centres, will answer. The ballast train should consist of as many flats as can be conveniently used and handled, varying with the condition of the pit for loading, and the capacity of the engine for hauling, and the force used to do the work. The most economical method, when a convenient pit of material is reached, is to lay a temporary track, (or, what is better, if it can be done, two tracks into it, by which much time will be saved in shifting trains), then load one train while the other is on the road. Unloading is most economically done under ordinary on the road. will be saved in shifting trains), then load one train while the other on the road. Unloading is most economically done under ordin on the road. Unloading is most economically done under ordinary circumstances by means of a plough worked by a wire cable from the engine, when no time is lost by men riding back and forth between pit and unloading point, as the train force is sufficient to handle the plough, and the pit force can be adjusted so as to load while the train smaking a trip. An estimate of the quantity of ballast to be used should be made, so that the trainman may make a proper distribution of it. Allowing the surface to be uniform at sub-grade, the quantity of ballast to raise the track to final grade can be determined very closely and distributed accordingly so that the mined very closely and distributed accordingly, so that, when the surface is complete, very little or no ballast will remain unused.

TIN DEFOSITS OF MEXICO. - About 90 miles north-west of the TIN DEPOSITS OF MEXICO.—About 50 inless north-west of ing city of Durango, and 125 from the station of Villa Lerdo, on the Mexican Central Railroad, is the small town of Coneto, with about 1000 inhabitants, and situated in the centre of the tin region Mexico. It bears traces, says the Durango Tribuna, of having been much larger in size, and a very prosperous mining town. It lies in a gulch at the foot of a chain of mountains, called San Francisco, and its population derived and still derives its living chiefly from mining and smelting tin ores found in the above mountains. The San Francisco chain is one of the lateral branches of the main chain of Rocky Mountains, and is about 100 miles in length and from 40 to 60 miles in width. Throughout its length and width it is a series of abrupt peaks, rocky canyons, and some occasional grassy slopes and long but narrow valleys. The whole of it is heavily wooded with oak and pine, but is almost waterless, although during the rainy season many unfordable mountain torrents are met with there, and the grounds offer at many points facilities for damming where a short dam if built would entrap an extensive reservoir or a series of reservoirs of water. Towards the south-western end of this ridge is the central point of the Mexican tin region. Its extent is about 150 miles in length, and about the same in width. The tin ore found there is principally red and black cassiterite of extreme purity, and this is found either in veins which fissure in all directions these peaks and their slopes or in placers, in gulches and valleys at the foot of the peaks and slopes. At the foot of all ridges and slopes where a vein exists a placer of tin is invariably found. Sulphuret of tin, similar to Cornwall, England, tinstone, has also been found, but, so far, only in one part of these mountains; while aregister but, so far, only in one part of these mountains; while arseniate of tin, and also very finely divided red ophite of tin, is met with in many of the numerous veins already tapped. The massive cassitewidth, the ore being of course, easily separated from gangue, and containing from 70 to 89 per cent. of metallic tin. The veins are very numerous, and, although many of them are cut into, and some very numerous, and, although many of them are cut into, and some have been worked quite extensively, it is a certainty that only a small percentage of them are known at present, and a great many more could be found by judicious prospecting.

more could be found by judicious prospecting.

GWYNNE OWEN AND LISBON-BERLYN.—A Pretoria correspondent writes:—Mr. Gwynne Owen is at present in Pretoria with his family, on his way to England, and has obtained from the High Court a provisional interdict to prevent the company from parting or alienating any of the properties sold by him to them. It appears that he has transferred to the company the farm Lisbon No. 9, and he demands from the company the payment due to him of the property sold. The company decline to pay, as he has not delivered transfer of the farm Berlin, which he cannot do, as there rests on its mortgage of 30,000! to the late owners, Messrs. Hudson, Walker, and Green. From Lydenburg gold fields reports are very encouraging, new reefs having been discovered in the Kaap gold fields, and on several private properties, and the results of the prospecting laws. on several private properties, and the results of the prospecting have shown from 3 to 16 ozs. to the ton. In all those places machiner, and capital are the two great requisites, and it is only a question of time to prove the buried richness of and the stability of the fields.—

CAPT. JAMES ROACH .- In a brief notice last week, regret was expressed at the death, at the age of 70, of Capt. James B was born of a family that for generations had been connected with mines. The ripeness of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment, writes a correspondent, caused his opinion to be much judgment, writes a correspondent, caused his opinion to be mash valued by gentlemen connected with mining, both on the London Stock Exchange and private owners of mines, and in relation thereto he had visited many parts of the world, his mining experience having embraced Colombia, Manila, Mexico, Canada, and the Sombreto Island; whilst in Europe, trips to Spain, Norway, and Iceland, were undertaken. It was, however, in connection with mining in Wales that he was, perhaps, best known, and particularly in respect to the Van district. Some 30 years since he was employed at the Bryttall (now Van Consols) Mine, in Montgomeryshire, and long prior to the (now Van Consols) Mine, in Montgomeryshire, and long prior to the the Van Mine (which is only some few hundred yards from its boundary), he became convinced of the prosperity that miss stated the development of the lode at Bryntail Mine in depth. On the failure of the Bryntail Company he went abroad for some years, but on the removing of the mine reach 1000 tone of lead were discovery of the great mineral wealth afters years, but on the reworking of the mine nearly 1000 tons of lead were taken from between the 50 and 30 fm; levels in a few months. A sudden widening of the lode below that point delayed the realisation of his hopes just as they seemed being realised, and since then obtained the same of the lower than the causes have precluded the more extensive development of the mist, which awaits, like many others, the advent of better times and distinct capital. Desired the company's ditional capital. During the last few months of the company existence the management was temporary in other hands, but Capital Roach never ceased to take the greatest interest in its welfare, fully ersuaded that one of the greatest prizes in mining would remain previous perseverance. With regard to his more personal quantities his contraction of the properties of the prize of the pr his previous perseverance. With regard to his more persent ties, his courageous hope and perseverance in the face of many tank, and constant and most tantalising disappointment; his difficult retiring modesty, his ever willingness to impart information or reader retiring modesty, his ever willingness to impart information or reader assistance at whatever cost of labour and fatigue to himself, his assistance at whatever cost of labour and fatigues and devotion will remain the contract of th energy and straightforwardness, his unselfishness and derotics duty, earned for him the respect and esteem of all gentlemen were brought in contact with him, and gained the confidence of persons under his command.

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### INDUSTRIAL EPRESSION.

In letters to the honorary secretary of the committee convening second conference of working men, held at the Memorial Hall, farringdon-street, on Wednesday, Mr. John Bright and Sir Stafford Northcote expressed views which are well worth considering. Mr. Bright says:—I am afraid I could be of no service if I were with yot. These times of partial distress come, and they disappear. These are symptoms of improvement even now, and I hope they will strengthen and extend. I shall be glad if any of your friends can But by far the most important and suggestive letter is that of Sir Stafford Northcote, who states:—I fear I must confine myself to avery general expression of sympathy, and to an earnest hope that the Conference may succeed in tracing the cause of the depression of which our labouring classes are so widely complaining. I hope that in our enquiry you will make a cardinal point of asking how far the suffering is due to natural, and how far to artificial, causes; and especially how far it arises from legislation. Some years ago all difficulties were ascribed to mischievous legislative interference, and it seemed to be thought that if that interference were put an end to, and natural laws were allowed their full development, all would foright. We have seen reason to think that this idea was carried too far, and certainly some of the hopes held out by the laisset faire school have been sadly disappointed. But we must not thereupon instantly fly to the other, extreme, and think by reversing our engine we shall get into smooth water. We ought, I think, to put legislative remedies last instead of first in our system of enquiry. Of course the great thing is to get the correct facts; then to ask whether the depression of any particular industry is temporary or chronic; and if chronic whether it is due to causes within our control. Sometimes we find ourselves face to face with impediments which are absolutely insuparable and which is but waste of time and strength to contend against; but more commonly, I think, there

capital, the opening up of new fields of enterprise.

Anything, continues Sir Stafford Northcote, seems to me better than endeavouring to get out of a difficulty by inferior work, which is what we are always tempted to try. If a farmer starves his land, if a manufacturer puts shoddy for cloth, and so on, he increases the permanent difficulty of the case, for the land becomes less productive, and the cloth loses its character, and so loses its market. Foreign compecition is, of course, one of the difficulties our working classes have to contend with. But that is a condition of our existence, and we must meet it in the best way we can. We have some advantages which we must take care not to throw away, for they would not be easy to regain. One is our large capital—take care not of frighten that away. Another is what is called our "connection"—there is a great trade which comes to our shores because it has been the habit of many countries to treat our market as a convenient centre and place of exchange. It would be a serious loss to the country if we lost that depôt trade. Some of the working men may, perhaps, fail to perceive how it affects them; but they would soon find out that if the nation became poorer it would injure all classes. Another advantage we have in our great colonial possessions. They supply us with a daily increasing body of customers, and they also offer to our emigrants an unrivalled field of employment. I am not at all favourable to indiscriminate emigration; but, where it is judiciously directed, it affords an immense opening for industrious, energetic labour.

### THE TRANSVAAL.

The more than usual risk attending the investment of British capital in Transvaal undertakings since the retrocession of the territory to the Boers has frequently been pointed out in the Mining Journal, and it is acknowledged even by Africanders that the pre-Journal, and it is acknowledged even by Africanders that the present triumvirate really represents about all the governing power,
such as it is, which the Transvaal can at present produce; so that
those who lose money by speculating in Transvaal mines will have
no ground for complaint when they have the absolute proof
that their speculations are worthless. There is every prospect of
anarchy in South Africa in the near future, and in that case it would
be quite uncertain for how long industrial operations would be
certainly suspended. The annexation of the Transvaal was an abserd mistake; but having once hear made there will be no real procertainty suspended. The annexation of the Transvali was an ab-sard mistake; but having once been made there will be no real pro-gress either in the Transval or in the country south of the Vaal, until the whole of South Africa, including the Transval, is consoli-dated into one powerful dominion like Canada is, or like Australia

and the whole of South Africa, including the Fransvan, is considered that the whole detter, says the Cape Argus of Nov. 12, received by a gentleman in Cape Town from a correspondent at Lydenburg, throws some light upon recent events in the Transvanl, and discloses some interesting probabilities as to the future development of the political situation. The writer is "in a position to know," and his letter may be accepted as thoroughly reliable:—Believe me (he says) the south-western boundary business caused no strife or excitement here until the threatened intervention by England seemed likely to assume a hostile character, and those who did not know that it had all been arranged beforeband that the proclamation was to be withdrawn at once when objected to, became alarmed. I knew from the time the proclamation was issued that the moment England showed her teeth the Government here would withdraw, but the British lion had taken so many kicks without a snarl that one had come to believe that he was quite indifferent as to what was done in South Africa. We here in the Transvanl have had an overflowing cup, and we cannot rely upon England's persistence in any policy, however strongly declared. We see the country going utterly wrong, because of the misrule to this it is subjected.

We know that if the energies of the Government were directed to the development of the resources of the country—if, for instance, the gold mining industry were fostered with some zeal, and the bugbear of an influx of English were notallowed to impede useful legislation in that direction—that all would be well. We know all this, and suffer, tracing our sufferings to the vacillation and weakness of consolidating South Africa, and building up another Canada in the Southern Hemisphere, must needs provoke the Transvalers by sending a Wolseley, with lieutenant-like Lanyon, whose whole aim and object seemed to be to arouse antipathy against the Government they represented, and whose efforts in that direction were so eminently successful. With ordi

38

object seemed to be to arouse antipathy against the Government they represented, and whose efforts in that direction were so emibently successful. With ordinary prudence this country would have been a gem in the British diadem, but English statesmen must needs play the fool, and ruin the character of the nation, and its prestige with the native races, and let the Boers rub in the dirt until the very name of Englishmen became a reproach where before it was an honoar. No advice, however strongly urged, was heeded. These wise people always know more than those whose lives have been a spent in the country, and who are es rapport with the Boers. I did all that man could do, and was laughed at for believing the Boers were meant mischief. Bah? The remembrance of it all makes one sick. If we were sure of having a re-annoxation, I do not think there are three Englishmen in the country who would aid the event, for they knew that they would be victimised. We are badly off as to a Government now, but not worse than with Lanyon as Administrator, and a one-horse Legislature of questionable nominee members. We can, and shall, get rid of Kruger in due time. He is playing the fool now, but the end is not far off, I think, and we may do very well if only our politicians will refrain from border intrigues and devote their attention to internal affairs. These gold fields are as certain to turn out well as anything mundane can be certain, and an influx of intelligence, as well as musole, will be the consequence. The resources of the country being developed will make this the prize of South Africa, and then it may be worth while to talk of union under another Carnarvon scheme. We do not hope for much winder Kruger, but we can pull through all right if only we are spared any more wars. This Government may talk big, and do bumptious acts, but if it is seen that England is determined the offensive ibamptionsess will cease. Look out for the Zululand affair. It may lead to Swazieland being jumped, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom serving from th

in the game. It is whispered as being on the cards, and I suppose England will waste this opportunity too. The Boers, particularly the more ignorant, believe that England is afraid of them. It would, of course, provoke a smile if told to an English statesman who did not know them, but if lost sight of as a possible motive for defiance, it leads to trouble in the end.

Now, after all this rambling, let me tell you what I hear from best sources at Pretoria as to the Government view of this South-Western border business. The argument is that chiefs, being independent, can do as they like as to engaging volunteers and giving land or other satisfaction for their aid; that England had not declared a protectorate over them, and both Conventions (1881 and London) prove this. If England had really assumed a protectorate there would have been no need of both countries appointing Commissioners. This is the line of argument. I don't say that it is worth much. And now for news. Pilgrim's Rest will soon tell a tale now. Barrett's is turning out splendidly. Ross Hill is not making a fuss, but I believe it will turn out well when old Anderson gets to work in his own way. He's a quaint, cross-grained customer, but I incline to the opinion that he knows what he is about, and I believe him to be strictly honest and straight. Ceylon will soon be at work, and it will prove that to work a gold farm profitably no large company and numerous highly-salaried officers are necessary. Lisbon-Berlyn is sufficient proof of the folly of an enormous staff. There are quarrels there which mean ruin. I am surprised that Baron Grant didn't add a chaplain, organist, choir boys, and a medical staff while he was about it.

### METAL TRADES IN AMERICA.

METAL TRADES IN AMERICA.

The Presidential election with its excitement, which has interfered with business during the past four months, is at last ended, and the people, as a whole, have, write Messrs. E. P. WHITE and Co., of New York, quietly resumed their various avocations. Since 1879, the civilised world has apparently for the reason that we believe that the term "under consumption" is quite as applicable as the term "over production." The fact that this has been our Presidential year, with the thoughts of business men directly or indirectly diverted to political matters, has certainly intensified the dulness in commercial circies; but ignoring this, the undeniable fact remains, as we have persistently urged upon the minds of the metal trade in general, that this year would be one of shrinkage in capital, enterprise, and profits to all comurged upon the minds of the metal trade in general, that this year would be one of shrinkage in capital, enterprise, and profits to all commercial classes, because of the expansion of financial and commercial speculation during 1879-82; and during the spring of this year we confidently predicted that liquidation would not cease until after the settlement of the Presidential question; and we believed that the end of this year would be the culminating point of the depression which has enveloped not only the United States, but all other parts of the world. Our reasons for so believing were that over production or under consumption would reach its culminating point this year, or that supply and demand would be equalised. Production has been restricted; while, because of low prices, and the increase of population, the consumption of all metals has increased, imperceptibly perhaps to many, but none the less certainly, as will be proved when a revival in trade is once started. The visible stocks as agreed upon by statisticians may be in many instances equal to those for upon by statisticians may be in many instances equal to those for many years past; but stocks in the hands of smaller dealers and consumers are far less. People cannot go on for ever without replenishing stocks, and although heretofore purchases have been made

many years past; but stocks in the hands of smaller dealers and consumers are far less. People cannot go on for ever without replenishing stocks, and although heretofore purchases have been made one day to be regretted the next, we must realise that prices are extremely low while stocks are correspondingly small, and neither can be maintained with any pronounced revival in trade; and the latter may come when least expected.

The stock of pig-tin at New York on Oct. 1 was—spot, 995 tons; to arrive, 1080 tons; on Nov. 1 it was—spot, 1045 tons; to arrive, 1435 tons; and on Nov. 1 of last year it was—spot, 1282 tons; to arrive, 1710 tons. The consumption of Straits, Australian, Billiton and Banca for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, in Europe and America, was over 37,000 tons, while the supply during the same time was only 35,000 tons, and the price is about 20%. lower than the year previous. These facts show the consumption of the world has overcome the increase in the production of the Straits settlements; and it is evident that the large and increasing supplies from Australia from 1873 to 1883, reached their maximum in the latter year. The English mines will surely show no increase in production this year over last, and the same may be said of the Banca and Billiton mines. Because America has been so prolific in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and spelter, Europeans have been seriously alarmed at the reported large find of tin in Dakota. During the past 20 years there has almost yearly been a small excitement over the discovery of tin fields in one State of the Union or another; and the Dakota find will probably turn out to be as valuable as its predecessors. During the universal depression which has now reigned for several years, the price of pig-tin has been better maintained than any other metal, and the best reason to give for this has been its strong statistical position. It has had poor leaders throughout, and has made many enemies, not because of its lack of merit, but because of the antipathy t

adopted the same policy, and at present, because of this extreme conservatism, round lots of either cokes or bright charcoals are scarce conservatism, round lots of either cokes or bright charcoals are scarce on spot. Large charcoal roofing plates are more plentiful, and can be bought relatively cheaper than the smaller sizes. All kinds and grades are exceptionally low however, and we fail to see any good reasons for anticipating much, if any, further decline.

The production of all kinds of plates is large, but the consumption is steadily on the increase in America, while other countries are surely becoming prominent as large consumers, and will we think at no distant day become important factors in determining prices, whereas formerly America held the complete supremacy, and often dictated prices and terms to the makers.

With regard to spelter, the combination of smelters at the west has proved a failure, and prices have declined from \$4.62\frac{1}{2}\$ in September to \$4.35 to-day, and the article slow at this figure. The western combination encouraged the importation of foreign brands,

tember to \$4.35 to-day, and the article slow at this figure. The western combination encouraged the importation of foreign brands, and, had the smelters kept their prices low, consumers would have bought freely from them, and prices to-day would have been more remunerative to the latter. Stocks are accumulating, and there is considerable foreign metal on the market for sale. We believe, however, at a small decline from present rates, that buyers will do well to make their contracts for future delivery, as the metal is low in price. Foreign cannot now be imported at a profit, and the tendency is to restrict production. The price of pig-lead is now 101. 15s., and we are convinced that it is to-day being sold much under cost of production. Antimony has been fair in demand, while stocks have and we are convinced that it is to-day being sold much under cost of production. Antimony has been fair in demand, while stocks have been kept at a minimum throughout the season. For ingot copper the market has been featureless since the large sale to consumers in September by the Lake Companies at 13c., the price gradually declining to 12½c. for Lake and 11½ to 11½c. for outside brands, at which there are no large buyers to-day. Consumption has been fairly good, but stocks are accumulating. With production in excess of consumption, there is little hope of any immediate improvement in the price of copper, and there is no reason to look for a curtailment of the output of American mines. On the contrary, we anticipate an increase during 1885. Speculation, because of the extremely low prices, may temporarily advance prices; but we do not anticipate an increase MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, FLEET STREET; AND TO BE HAD OF

pate this, and we therefore suggest caution to consumers in buying for the present; and this suggestion applies to all metals as well as

BLOWPITE FLAME FURNACE.—In a paper read before the Society of Engineers, on Monday evening, Mr. A. C. ENGEET referred to the interest displayed in the question of boiler defects, and the importance of the subject as evidenced by the papers which had been read upon the subject before various scientific societies during the present year. After giving abstracts of those papers, and making some observations upon the theory of heat and combustion, the author described a steam boiler furnace recently invented by himself, and which, owing to the great heat produced, and the method of combustion adopted, he designated the blowpipe flame furnace. In this furnace the samplit is dispensed with, and only a curved passage for air left under the fire bars. The mouth of the furnace is closed by an iron hanging door or apron, having perforations for the admission of air into the furnace. The furnace is fitted under a Lancashire or double-flued boiler, 18 ft. long and 7 ft. diameter, at the author's works at Bromley-by-Bow. It has a grate area of only 7 square feet, the two flues forming the return for the products of combustion. At the end of the fire grate is a fire brick wall 3 ft. thick, and then a chamber 3 ft. long, beyond which is the bridge proper. The wall is carried up to within 8 in. of the underside of the boiler, and the bridge to within 7 in. The object of the author is to obtain a long perfect flame, and to keep it in close contact with the boiler plate. With this furnace and boiler an evaporation of 13 o'22 lbs. of water from a temperature of 70° Fahr. per pound of coal has been obtained by Mr. D. K. Clark, C.E., under conditions of slow combustion, only a small proportion of steam being used during this trial for driving machinery. In a subsequent test made by Mr. W. Schönheyder, C.E., an evaporation of 11 48 lbs. of water from a temperature of 74° Fahr. per pound of coal was obtained with quick combustion, was shown by the absence of smoke from the chimney.

STEAM BOILER INCRUSTATION.—In the economic generation of steam there can be no question that quite as much depends upon keeping the boiler clean as upon the good construction and careful management of the furnace, and the use of good fuel, so that in giving complete particulars how to avoid incrustation and corrosion Mr. Davis has—Treatise on Steam Boiler Incrustation and Methods for Preventing Corrosion, and the Formation of Scale. By CHARLES T. DAVIS. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Fleet-street—rendered an important service to all using or employed about steam-engines. After some well considered general remarks concerning the incrustation and corrosion of steam-boilers, the composition and properties of water, the effects of water on steam-boilers, and preventions to corrosions of marine boilers, the author gives chapters on the determination of constituents and hardness of water, on purifying water for steam-boilers, on anti-incrustations, and on mechanical boiler cleaners. Mr. Davis displays throughout the volume an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and his remarks and suggestions are well worthy of consideration. The value of the book is much enhanced by the many engravings given in elucidation of the text.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Bombay (Limited), Ordinary, 6% to 6½%; didno, New, 5%; Brentford Consolidated, New Stock, 156 to 156%; British Gas Light (Limited), 41% to 42; Buenos Ayres, New (Limited), 211% to 12; ditto, Six per Cent. Debentures, 105%; Commercial Consolidated, 251 to 253%; Continental Union, New, 1869 and 1572, 27; European (Limited), 22½ to 22½; Gas Light and Coke, A, Ordinary, 221% to 225%; ditto, J. 10 per cent. Preference, 237; Imperial Continental, 206% to 205%; Metropolitan of Melbourne, 5 per Cent. Debentures, 1908, 103; Monte Video (Limited), 6½; Oriental (Limited), 8½; ditto, New, 7½; Ottoman (Limited), 5½, to 5½; Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 22½ to 22½; South Metropolitan, A, 200½ to 264; ditto, B, 219 to 221. Gas stocks show a general improvement.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance, British and Foreign, 37½ to 35; Atlas, 15½ to 15½; City of London Fire (Limited), 5½,; City of London Marine Insurance Company (Limited), 5½,; City of London Marine Insurance Corporation (Limited), 3; Commercial Union, 16 to 18½; Employers' Liability Assurance Company (Limite), 25 to 25½; Findemality Marine, 1½ to 14½; Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life, 23 to 23½; London, 15½ to 15½; Emperial Fire, 154½ to 155½; Indemality Marine, 1½ to 14½; Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life, 23 to 23½; Royal Exchange, 39 to 400; Thames and Mercantic, 26 to 26½; Phenix, 219 to 220½; Royal Exchange, 39 to 400; Thames and Mercandia (Limited), 15½, Insurance unchanged. Fire insurance easier.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr WM. Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Jeurnal.

COPPER.—Messrs. RICHARDSON and Co., Dec 1, write:—The stocks of copper remaining unsold at Swansea are:—Ore, 5480 tons; regulus, 1341 tons; copper, 3893 tons; precipitate, 220 tons. Equivalent to about 6050 tons fine copper. After making up the above 8.T. arrived with 506 tons Cape ore. The only sales effected during the month were: 50 tons Cape ore spot, and 600 tons to arrive at 16.3 at; 357 tons Italian regulus (metalline) at 10.3 at; 280 tons Pomaron precipitate at 10.3.1\footnote{\footnote{Months}} for the contract of the contract

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1884-	-June	101 tons	 Result	52	ounces.
97	July	85 ,,	 **	88	32
**	August	95 ,,	 **	96	99
.99	September	126 ,,	 **	128	25
2.2	October	94 ,,	 99	180	97
99	November	121 ,,	 99	363	99
-		-			

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